

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION
FOR IRELAND.

REPORT
OF
PROCEEDINGS
UNDER
THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS
FOR THE YEAR
1907.

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



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To

HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN CAMPBELL, EARL OF ABERDEEN,
Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I am directed by the Vice-President to submit to Your Excellency the Report of Proceedings under the Diseases of Animals Acts for the year 1907.

I have the honour to remain,

Your Excellency's faithful Servant,

T. P. GILL,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,
UPPER MERRION-STREET,
DUBLIN, 20th July, 1908.

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION
FOR IRELAND.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE DISEASES OF
ANIMALS ACTS.

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR 1907.

I. LEGISLATION.

The total number of Orders issued by the Department during the year 1907 under the powers vested in them by the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, and amending Acts, was fourteen. Three of these were general Orders, of which two had relation to the importation of Horses, Asses, and Mules into Ireland, and the third to the summer dipping of sheep throughout the country. The remaining eleven were local Orders, having reference to the control of dogs in the administrative Counties of Antrim, Armagh, Down, Dublin, Fermanagh, Kerry, Limerick, Londonderry, Tyrone, and Wexford, and in the County Borough of Dublin.

Some particulars as to the scope of the three general Orders above mentioned appear at pages 9 and 10 and pages 7, 41 and 42.

II. DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

The diseases at present scheduled under the Diseases of Animals Acts in Ireland are—

Cattle Plague,
Foot and Mouth Disease,
Pleuro-Pneumonia,
Anthrax,
Sheep Pox,
Sheep Scab,
Swine Fever,
Rabies,
Glanders or Farcy,
Parasitic Mange,
Epizootic Lymphangitis.

Outbreaks of only five of these maladies occurred in Ireland in 1907—viz., Anthrax, Sheep Scab, Swine Fever, Glanders or Farcy, and Parasitic Mange. The subjoined table shows the

extent to which these diseases prevailed in Ireland during 1907, as compared with the preceding year :—

Kind of Animals.	Total Number of each kind of Animals in Ireland in 1907.	Scheduled Diseases to which such Animals are liable.	Number of Outbreaks of each Disease among such Animals in the year ^a		Total Number of each kind of Animals in Ireland in 1906.
			1907.	1906.	
Cattle, . . .	4,676,433	Cattle Plague, Foot-and-Mouth Disease, Pleuro-Pneumonia, Rabies, Anthrax,	- - - - 3	- - - - 4	4,038,024
Sheep, . . .	3,816,608	Foot-and-Mouth Disease, Rabies, Anthrax, Sheep Fox, Sheep Scab,	- - - - 333	- - - - 256	3,714,582
Swine, . . .	1,317,063	Foot-and-Mouth Disease, Swine Fever, Rabies, Anthrax,	- 163 - -	- 95 - -	1,244,193
Goats, . . .	247,347	Foot-and-Mouth Disease, Rabies, Anthrax,	- - -	- - -	267,342
Horses, Asses, and Mules, . . .	863,475	Rabies, Epizootic Lymphangitis, Anthrax, Glanders or Farcy, Parasitic Mange,	- - - 7 77	- 1 8 85	879,049
Dogs, . . .	435,600	Rabies,	-	-	478,100

From the above table it will be seen that among sheep and swine the outbreaks of contagious disease in Ireland in 1907 were more numerous than in 1906, but that as regards diseases of cattle and of equine animals, the balance inclined slightly in the contrary direction. Scheduled diseases of cattle were practically non-existent in Ireland in the years 1906 and 1907, the outbreaks recorded being four and three respectively of a single malady—Anthrax.

The steady reduction in the annual total of Sheep Scab outbreaks, which had taken place for some years, experienced a check in 1907, as will be seen from the following figures:—

Sheep Scab

Year.	Total number of Outbreaks of Sheep Scab in Ireland.
1903,	655
1904,	486
1905,	339
1906,	256
1907,	333

In the year 1907, however, moist weather prevailed, a condition which increases the difficulty of successfully coping with the disease. Some increase in the number of outbreaks in 1907 might, therefore, be expected, and it is probable that, but for the general introduction of sheep-dipping throughout Ireland under the Sheep

Dipping (Ireland) Order of 1907, the increase would have been more marked. The Order in question, of which a summary appears at pages 41 and 42, provides, with some exceptions, for a dipping of all sheep in Ireland, to take place between the 15th June and 31st August, both dates inclusive, during which period, no sheep are permitted to be exposed for sale in any fair, market, or saleyard in this country unless accompanied by a declaration showing that they had recently been dipped. On the whole, this Order appears to have worked well, and particularly so in those districts where special activity was shown by the Local Authorities in enforcing its requirements. The assistance rendered by the Police to the Local Authorities in connection with the provisions of the Order (for particulars see page 42) proved of much value.

Subjoined is a summary compiled from statements furnished by the Local Authorities of the numbers of sheep reported as having been dipped under the Order in the various Counties and County Boroughs.

County or County Borough.	Number of Sheep Dipped.
Antrim,	75,412
Armagh,	25,978
Belfast County Borough,	202
Carlow,	80,436
Cavan,	12,724
Clare,	No return
Cork County Borough,	316
Cork,	149,227
Donegal,	68,398
Down,	83,120
Dublin County Borough,	64
Dublin,	44,568
Fermanagh,	6,276
Galway,	266,020 (Galway district not included. No returns received from that district.)
Kerry,	59,723
Kildare,	57,743
Kilkenny,	38,671
King's County,	22,553
Leitrim,	17,158
Limerick County Borough,	81
Limerick,	24,559
Londonderry County Borough,	58
Londonderry,	62,669
Longford,	17,149
Louth,	46,615
Mayo,	48,288
Meath,	66,437
Monaghan,	12,506
Queen's County,	26,932
Roscommon,	64,496
Sligo,	22,803
Tipperary (N.R.),	49,155
Tipperary (S.R.),	56,424
Tyrone,	30,798
Waterford County Borough,	No return.
Waterford,	26,622
Westmeath,	44,291
Wexford,	72,831
Wicklow,	102,206

It may be mentioned that some Local Authorities have taken advantage of their powers under the Sheep Scab (Local Regulations) (Ireland) Order of 1905 to supplement the requirements of the above-mentioned general dipping Order by making Regulations for an additional annual dipping of the sheep in their districts. The following are the counties in which this is known to have been done :—

Antrim,
Armagh,
Donegal,
Dublin,

Londonderry,
Tipperary (S.R.),
Tyrone.

Perhaps like action may yet be taken in other counties.

In the case of this disease the low level of outbreaks reached in 1906 was not maintained in 1907. The retrogression is not, however, quite so serious as might appear at first sight. The number of outbreaks is still much under the annual average for the last seven years :—

Year.	Total Number of Outbreaks.	
1901,	383	} Yearly average 240.
1902,	295	
1903,	310	
1904,	301	
1905,	137	
1906,	95	
1907,	163	

In looking at the swine fever figures for 1907 it should also be borne in mind that the rise in the total number of recorded outbreaks has been practically confined to Dublin County Borough and County, in which there were 111 outbreaks in 1907 as compared with 45 in 1906, an increase of 66 outbreaks. In the rest of Ireland the disease was, in effect, stationary in 1907 as compared with 1906, the increase in outbreaks in 1907 for the whole country outside the boundaries of County Dublin being two only. In five counties in Ulster, four in Munster, seven in Leinster, and four in Connaught, no case of the disease was recorded in 1907. The increase of outbreaks in the Dublin district suggested the desirability of withdrawing the relaxation, granted in 1906, of the regulations governing the movement of swine to and from the Dublin Market. Accordingly an order was recently passed which again subjects store swine moved from that market to a detention of 28 instead of 14 days at the place of destination, and similarly extends the period for which owners must have had swine continuously on their premises before the swine can be moved to the market.

A detailed account of the operations in 1907 in connection with swine fever is given in the Chief Inspector's Report (page 12 *et seq.*), and further statistical particulars appear at pages 51 and 52.

Only three isolated outbreaks of Anthrax, resulting in all in the death of five cattle, were recorded in Ireland in 1907. The necessary careful action was taken in each instance.

Anthrax.

Nearly five years have now elapsed without any reappearance of rabies in Ireland. The last recorded outbreak occurred on 30th June, 1903. This freedom from the disease affords satisfactory proof of the utility of the stringent regulations made by the Department in 1902, and since maintained, on the subject of the importation of dogs from abroad.

Rabies.

The outbreaks of Glanders recorded in Ireland in 1907 were confined to portions of three counties in Ulster. There was no case of the disease during the year in any of the important urban centres in Ireland, where the presence of a large number of horses might render the appearance of the malady a matter for serious concern. The outbreaks numbering only seven in all, involved twelve animals, of which eleven were slaughtered and one died. Each of these outbreaks was carefully investigated, with the agency, where necessary, of the Mallein test, and all horses which, when tested, gave a reaction characteristic of Glanders, were destroyed, thorough cleansing and disinfection of the stables being carried out subsequently. Adherence to this procedure together with a steady enforcement of the regulations now obtaining in regard to the importation of equine animals into Ireland, will, it is hoped, result in the eradication of Glanders from this country. Encouraging progress in this direction has indeed already been made. In 1905, the disease appeared in eleven counties in Ireland, and thirty outbreaks were then recorded. In 1906, the disease was found in five counties, the number of outbreaks having sunk to eight. In 1907, there was a further reduction to three counties and seven outbreaks, and a period of about seven months has now elapsed without a further appearance of the disease in the country.

Glanders.

In 1907 the Department issued two Orders entitled respectively, the Importation of Horses, Asses, and Mules (Ireland) Order of 1907, and the Importation of Horses, Asses, and Mules (Ireland) Order of 1907, No. 11. The first of these came into operation on the 21st February, 1907. It revoked the regulations contained in the previous Order of 1906, under which horses, asses, and mules could be imported from Great Britain, the Isle of Man, and the Channel Islands, if accompanied by a prescribed declaration and veterinary certificate, and substituted regulations similar to those which apply to the importation of cattle into Ireland from Great Britain; that is to say, a permit from the Department is made necessary for each importation. This procedure allows of all cases of proposed

importation being enquired into beforehand, and of the conditions of importation being determined according to the varying circumstances of the different cases.

The second of the two Orders above mentioned, though made in 1907, did not come into operation until after the close of that year. It has the effect of subjecting the direct importation of horses, asses, and mules into Ireland from abroad to the same requirements as regards a Departmental permit as apply under the first mentioned Order in the case of similar importations from Great Britain, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man. It is, however, comparatively seldom that horses are sought to be landed directly in Ireland from foreign countries. Such traffic as existed was confined practically to animals of the rough pony class.

This disease, which is not indigenous to the United Kingdom, but of which a number of outbreaks occurred in these islands as a sequel to the return of horses after the South African War, has apparently ceased to have any lodgment either in Great Britain or in Ireland. The last Irish outbreak occurred as far back as January, 1906.

The returns in regard to parasitic mange in Ireland bear on the whole rather an encouraging aspect. The total number of outbreaks in 1907 was less than that for 1906, which, as will be seen from the figures hereunder, was specially low in comparison with the average of the five preceding years.

Year.						Number of Outbreaks of Parasitic Mange in Ireland.
1901,	.	.	.	.	.	174
1902,	.	.	.	.	.	161
1903,	.	.	.	.	.	195
1904,	.	.	.	.	.	162
1905,	.	.	.	.	.	169
1906,	.	.	.	.	.	85
1907,	.	.	.	.	.	77

The decrease has continued in 1908, only 20 outbreaks of parasitic mange having been recorded up to the end of May, as compared with 43 in the corresponding portion of 1907.

III.—EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF ANIMALS.

The gross total of the exports from Ireland last year of cattle, sheep, swine, goats, horses, mules, and asses was 2,025,292 head. While this amount falls short of the annual average (2,198,958) for the decade ended in 1907, it represents an appreciable increase on the figures for 1905 and 1906, in which years the

total numbers shipped were 1,852,432 and 1,903,094, respectively. So far as the export of the principal class of stock is concerned, *i.e.*, cattle, the total for 1907 may be considered a satisfactory one, the figure reached in that year—843,010—having been exceeded only twice in the decade. In the sheep exports, however, there has been a decline in recent years. In 1902 the total number of sheep shipped from Ireland reached 1,057,943, while in 1907, 663,363 sheep were exported, a decrease of not far from 400,000. A decrease, however, of practically the same amount, took place in the stock of sheep kept in Ireland, the figures being, in 1902, 4,215,865, and in 1907 3,816,609, and it is reasonable to assume that this diminution accounts for the reduction in shipments.

The Swine exports for 1907 are over 50,000 head in excess of those for 1906, the figures for the two years being, respectively, 481,907 and 429,430. This is a substantial advance, but the total still falls considerably short of the total exports in some earlier years. One noticeable feature is that the exports (33,329) of store swine to Great Britain in 1907 represent an increase of 67 per cent on the shipments of the same class of animals in 1906. This increase points to the advantage which has resulted to the Irish breeder and to the British purchaser from the working of the present regulations of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, under which store swine may be admitted into Great Britain from Ireland subject to certain prescribed conditions as to inspection and licences. During the period from 23rd January, 1905, to the 1st March, 1906, the importation of Irish store swine into Great Britain was entirely prohibited.

There were 33,356 horses exported in 1907, as compared with 33,896 exported in 1906,—a decrease of 540.

The figures as to the imports of live stock into Ireland in 1907 do not call for much comment. Except in the case of sheep and horses, the inward traffic is inconsiderable. The total of the cattle imports last year was 718 head, an increase of 260 head on the figure for 1906. A greater demand for high-class breeding stock is probably the explanation of this upward movement. Sheep imports show a somewhat pronounced advance, from 54,353 head in 1906 to 62,702 head in 1907. The circumstance that 1907 was a good year for grass may perhaps account for this increase. Larger stocks may, in consequence, have been carried on the mountain grazings, and an augmented demand may thus have arisen for a supply of store sheep from Scotland. Only 28 swine were imported into Ireland in 1907. The imports of horses decreased from 5,106 in 1906 to 3,984 in 1907, a diminution of 1,122 head. The new regulations, already referred to, are probably the cause of this decrease, as they tend to discourage the importation of lower class animals.

The tables giving full statistical details as to both exports and

imports of the various classes of animals will be found at pages 64 to 87 inclusive.

Department of Agriculture and
Technical Instruction for Ireland,
Veterinary Branch,

July, 1908.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR, VETERINARY BRANCH.

I.—SWINE FEVER.

Although the operations conducted in connection with the eradication of Swine Fever during the year 1907 were fully as energetic as during previous years yet it is to be recorded that the number of outbreaks of the disease showed an increase of 68 over the figure for the preceding year. Subjoined are certain statistical Returns respecting the disease :—

A TABLE showing by Counties and County Boroughs the geographical distribution of the disease; a Map illustrating topographically by Counties where disease existed throughout Ireland; and a Diagram setting forth the variations in the quarterly number of outbreaks during the past eight years.

[TABLE.

TABLE.

1907.—SWINE FEVER.

PROVINCES.							No. of Outbreaks confirmed during the year.
ULSTER,	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
MUNSTER,	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
LEINSTER,	...	...	...	...	...	...	126
CONNAUGHT,	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Total for Ireland, ...							163
DISTRICTS OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.							
ULSTER:							
County Borough of Belfast,	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
" " Londonderry,	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
" Antrim,	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
" Armagh,	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
" Cavan,	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
" Donegal,	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
" Down,	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
" Fermanagh,	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
" Londonderry,	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" Monaghan,	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
" Tyrone,	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
MUNSTER:							
County Borough of Cork,	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
" " Limerick,	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
" " Waterford,	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
" Clare,	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
" Cork,	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
" Kerry,	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
" Limerick,	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
" Tipperary, S.E.,	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
" Waterford,	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
LEINSTER:							
County Borough of Dublin,	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
" Carlow,	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
" Dublin,	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
" Kildare,	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
" Kilkenny,	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
" King's County,	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
" Longford,	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
" Louth,	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
" Meath,	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
" Queen's County,	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
" Westmeath,	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
" Wexford,	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
" Wicklow,	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
CONNAUGHT:							
Galway,	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Leitrim,	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Mayo,	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Roscommon,	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Sligo,	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

The outbreaks of Swine Fever in each year since 1894 were as follows :—

Year.	Outbreaks.
1894,	9,195
1895,	3,153
1896,	774
1897,	489
1898,	421
1899,	489
1900,	351
1901,	383
1902,	295
1903,	310
1904,	301
1905,	137
1906,	95
1907,	163

These Returns show that Swine Fever has made its appearance less frequently in Munster and Connaught, and more frequently in the other two Provinces than during 1906. By far the greater number of outbreaks occurred, as previously, in the Province of Leinster. It has frequently been pointed out that much of the disease was traceable to swine exposed in the Dublin Metropolitan Market. It appears that out of 90 outbreaks which occurred in the County Borough of Dublin, no less than 55 were directly traceable to that Market; and out of 16 which occurred in the County of Dublin 11 were traced to the same source. The condition of the swine market in Dublin is exceedingly unsatisfactory, and the Department are in communication with the Market Authority with a view to having the necessary improvements carried out. One factor which may to some extent account for the increase in the number of outbreaks may have been the modification of certain provisions of the Dublin Swine Fever Order of 1903 by the Amendment Order No. II., which came into force on the 16th February, 1906, and remained in operation during the entire year under review, whereby the precautionary period of 28 days prescribed in the former Order was reduced to 14. This was a very considerable relaxation of the previously existing restrictions on movement, as swine exposed in the Market could be again exhibited therein, or otherwise moved, after the lapse of half the former period of restriction. There was consequently a greater possibility of infection being contracted in the Market.

So far as Munster is concerned, while the disease remained at much the same level in the County of Limerick as compared with 1906, there have been more outbreaks in the Counties of Kerry and Cork. Still, in view of the fact that there were only 17 outbreaks in 1907 as compared with 27 in 1906 in the whole of the Province, the Swine Fever position may be regarded as reasonably satisfactory. As regards Connaught, there has been a decrease from 16 outbreaks to 3.

In Ulster the outbreaks increased from 2 in 1906 to 17 in 1907, but the reason for this increase is not readily discoverable. Outbreaks occurred in the City of Belfast, and in the Counties of Fermanagh, Antrim, and Monaghan, which during the previous year were free from disease. In Cavan there were only 2 outbreaks in 1906, and the number rose to 6 in 1907.

The Diagrammatic Table is extended so as to include the figure for 1907. From this Diagram it will be seen that the total number of outbreaks is much larger than during the preceding year, and that the highest point has again been reached in the third quarter. It has been noticeable for several years in succession that the greatest number of outbreaks of the disease occur in the late summer and the autumn months. During the years 1901, 1903, 1904, and 1905, the third quarter showed the highest record, whereas in 1900, 1902, and 1906, it was reached during the second quarter. Climatic conditions have undoubtedly a material effect on the spread of the disease, and the system of housing is to some extent responsible for the difficulty experienced in its extermination.

With reference to the financial statement hereunder, owing to the increased number of outbreaks and the greater number of swine slaughtered, an increase is also noticeable in the amount of compensation paid.

Year.	Compensation.		
	£	s.	d.
1896,	8,433	6	8
1897,	5,645	15	3
1898,	5,748	7	5
1899,	7,248	16	6
1900,	4,233	1	6
1901,	4,899	6	2
1902,	4,197	2	8
1903,	5,297	11	0
1904,	6,900	16	6
1905,	3,072	13	11
1906,	1,993	13	2
1907,	4,301	6	0

N.B.—The period covered in each instance represents twelve months from 1st November of previous year to 31st October of year shown.

In further reference to the increased expenditure in respect of compensation during 1906, it may be mentioned that the experience obtained in dealing with Swine Fever in Ireland—a country where restrictions cannot be imposed without causing serious financial loss to the poorest people, who have very often to rely upon the proceeds of swine feeding for many of the necessaries of life—has shown that it is much better, and, in fact, cheaper in the long run, to resort to a general slaughter of diseased or suspected herds, and thus hinder the possibility of the dissemination of the disease in some of the many ways

in which it can be spread. If the disease centre is cleared out the possibility of conveying infection to other herds in the immediate vicinity, or even further afield, is practically removed. Of course, the expenditure connected with an outbreak does not cease simply with the compensation paid to the owner, because additional expenses arise (as referred to in previous Reports) in connection with cleansing and disinfection and other matters.

This work continued to be carried out with care and efficiency, and there is no reason to believe that any outbreak has recurred on premises owing to failure on the part of those entrusted with the discharge of this duty.

A number of swine reported by owners to the Police as supposed cases of Swine Fever died from other ailments than Swine Fever. The total number of dead swine recorded during 1907 amounted to 931, and in 783 cases post-mortem examinations were made by Departmental Veterinary Inspectors, with the result that no lesions of Swine Fever were revealed. In the remaining 148 cases it was not practicable, from various causes, such as decomposition, mutilation, etc., to make post-mortem examinations. In addition to the local examination of dead swine, post-mortem examinations were similarly made of 147 slaughtered cases, of which 140 proved to be free from Swine Fever, and 7 were found to have been affected.

The Table hereunder contains particulars with reference to swine slaughtered during the past eight years, as well as comparative statements as to the percentage of such swine, which, on post-mortem examination, were found to have been affected with Swine Fever.

Year.	Found Diseased.	In Contact.	Suspected Cases.	Total No. Slaughtered.	Percentage of Disease among Slaughtered Swine.
1900, ...	980	2,733	273	3,985	24.586
1901, ...	978	3,068	233	4,204	23.036
1902, ...	734	2,138	203	3,365	21.515
1903, ...	824	3,068	291	4,683	17.595
1904, ..	628	3,428	326	4,451	14.109
1905, ...	264	1,140	238	1,651	15.990
1906, ...	317	793	401	1,511	20.979
1907, ...	745	2,043	594	3,382	22.028

There still appears to be a desire among owners to evade the inconvenience which must arise owing to the restrictions imposed for Swine Fever, and this is evidenced by the fact that, in many cases, carcasses of dead swine were thrown

Carcasses found.

into laneways, ashpits, and other places, in the hope that they might escape observation, and that no action would be taken in connection with the premises from which they had been removed. In the vicinity of the large cities 42 such cases came under notice, of which the ownership was traced in 39 instances. Post-mortem examination resulted in the detection of lesions of the disease in three swine which were traced to their homesteads. All the others were found to be free from Swine Fever. On all occasions when ownership was traced special attention was given to any other swine on the premises, which were kept under restrictions and observation until a sufficient period had elapsed to make further supervision unnecessary. In those cases in which Swine Fever was detected, the remaining swine on the premises were slaughtered.

Twenty carcasses of swine were found washed ashore, and were subjected to examination by Veterinary Inspectors. No lesions of Swine Fever were revealed. These 20 cases will be found included in a Return given at a later stage of this Report.

The usual House to House Inspections of swine were carried out, as far as circumstances permitted, both in the Metropolis and in various country districts. The subjoined Returns give detailed particulars of the results of the inspections. As on previous occasions, the members of the Royal Irish Constabulary rendered much valuable assistance in connection with the country duty by providing information as to townlands and occupiers in the various sub-districts, and subsequently by accompanying the Departmental Inspectors on their daily rounds of work.

DUBLIN CITY INSPECTIONS DURING 1907.

RETURN showing the Number of Swine (S.), Premises (P.), and Yards occupied conjointly by two or more Owners (C.), on the date of each Inspection, during the year 1907.

Inspection No.	Period.	S., P., C.	DUBLIN CITY DISTRICTS.											Totals.	
			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	L		M
29	2/1 to 28/1	S.	664	512	634	363	598	874	99	182	223	228	153	509	5,389
		P.	119	85	139	62	99	162	20	28	157	57	34	41	968
		C.	2	2	2	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
30	30/4 to 28/5	S.	665	593	597	441	547	837	-	166	266	216	141	301	5,570
		P.	122	84	122	62	97	146	-	39	177	50	22	39	961
		C.	2	2	2	-	1	6	-	-	2	-	-	-	15

Totals (S.) 10,959

**RETURN OF HOUSE TO HOUSE INSPECTIONS OF SWINE IN DUBLIN
SUBURBAN DISTRICTS DURING THE YEAR 1907.**

Locality.	Period of Inspection.	Number of Premises visited.	Number of Swine inspected.	Result.
Boaterstown and Blackrock.	21/1 to 23/1	62	176	All found healthy.
Do.,	25/6 to 5/7	65	196	do.
Bray,	12/1 to 17/1	83	181	do.
Do.,	21/6 to 25/6	80	185	do.
Dalkey,	18/1 to 22/1	61	172	do.
Kingsdown,	16/1 to 19/1	78	171	do.
Do.,	23/6 to 1/7	77	245	do.
Totals,		511	1,309	

**RETURN showing the result of Special Local House-to-House
Inspections of Swine held during the year 1907.**

Locality.	Period.	Number of Townlands visited.	Number of House-holders visited.	Number of Premises inspected.	Number of Swine inspected.	Result.
Co. Wicklow, (R.I.C., Rathdrum).	23/1 to 28/1	72	453	240	973	All free from Swine Fever.
Co. Mayo, (R.I.C., Belmullet).	23/3 to 11/5	56	751	377	1,114	Do.
Co. Mayo, (R.I.C., Inniskea Har.).		2	57	29	80	Do.
TOTALS, . . .		130	1,261	646	2,167	-

The increase in the total number of swine exhibited in the Dublin Metropolitan Market during the year amounted to 4,101. It is a notable fact when comparing the figures with those of the preceding year that the total number of swine sold for export has been very little affected by the modification of the Market restrictive period from 28 to 14 days. In the year 1906 the total number so sold was 20,728, as against 20,886 during 1907. This would indicate that there is a steady business in swine between the Dublin Metropolitan Market and places in Great Britain. Furthermore, the figures show that there was an increase in the number purchased for home slaughter amounting to 1,119. Larger numbers were also utilised for home feeding. There is no doubt that the increase in the price of bacon has induced a good many people to enter more largely into the business of swine rearing, and this increased activity is also evidenced by the figures given in connection with the swine market in Belfast.

It will be seen on comparing the figures above in connection with this Market that there was an increase in the number of letters used for Berlin Market.

It was unaffected by any special legislation the figures connected with it show little variation.

DECADES MEMORANDUM MARKET.

Below showing the Number of Pairs exposed each week in the above Market, with particulars as to disposal.

Week ending	Pairs sold			Total	Total	Overrun
	Friday	Saturday	Sunday			
1890	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1891	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1892	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1893	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1894	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1895	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1896	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1897	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1898	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1899	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1900	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1901	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1902	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1903	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1904	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1905	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1906	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1907	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1908	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1909	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1910	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1911	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1912	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1913	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1914	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1915	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1916	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1917	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1918	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1919	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1920	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1921	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1922	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1923	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1924	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1925	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1926	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1927	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1928	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1929	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1930	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1931	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1932	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1933	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1934	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1935	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1936	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1937	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1938	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1939	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1940	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1941	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1942	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1943	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1944	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1945	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1946	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1947	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1948	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1949	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1950	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1951	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1952	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1953	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1954	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
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1966	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1967	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1968	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1969	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1970	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1971	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1972	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1973	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1974	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1975	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1976	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1977	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1978	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1979	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1980	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1981	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1982	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1983	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1984	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1985	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1986	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1987	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1988	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1989	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1990	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1991	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1992	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1993	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1994	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1995	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1996	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1997	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1998	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
1999	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0
2000	1000	1000	1000	3000	3000	0

BANKRUPT MANAGER.

Formers showing the Number of Brits exposed each week in the above Market, with particulars as to deposit

Month	Total	BANKRUPT MANAGER				Total	Description
		Bank	Deposit	Share	Interest		
January	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	First day included
February	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	First day included
March	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	First day included
April	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	First day included
May	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	First day included
June	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	First day included
July	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	First day included
August	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	First day included
September	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	First day included
October	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	First day included
November	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	First day included
December	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	First day included
Total, 1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	

The number of carcasses, chiefly of sheep and swine, found washed ashore in 1907 was 95 as against 72 in 1906. In no instance where post-mortem examination was possible was any carcass found to be affected with a scheduled disease; and it is the opinion of those who had an opportunity of seeing them that the greater number were thrown into the sea for the purpose of saving the trouble and expense of burial, or they may have fallen accidentally from the cliffs, or been blown over during stormy weather.

RETURN OF CARCASSES WASHED ASHORE, 1907.

Cattle,	...	33	OBSERVATIONS.
Sheep,	...	29	The P. M. E. of the carcasses resulted as follows:—
Horses,	...	5	
Donkeys,	...	5	6 Impaction of rumen.
Swine,	...	20	8 Gastritis.
Goslings,	...	3	10 Congestion of lungs or liver.
			3 Peritonitis.
			1 Tuberculosis.
			6 Asphyxia.
			3 Endocarditis.
			3 Pleurisy.
			4 Pericarditis.
			2 Inflammation of bowels.
			2 Pneumonia.
			4 Enteritis.
Total,	...	95	12 No inspection made.
			12 Too decomposed for P. M. E.
			19 Cause of death not stated.
			"No disease."

The inspections of Swine entered for exhibition at Agricultural Shows held in various parts of Ireland were again carried out in 1907 as in previous years. When practicable, an inspection was made at their homesteads of the swine intended to be exhibited, together with all others on the premises, and subsequently a further inspection of the exhibits on the show premises. It happened in some instances, owing to the too short notice received of the holding of certain of the shows, that it was not possible for the Veterinary Inspectors stationed in the districts where the swine were located to carry out the preliminary inspections without interfering with their ordinary work. In those cases, however, a careful inspection was made at the exhibition grounds. The total numbers of these agricultural shows held in 1906 and 1907 are shown in the following Table:—

AGRICULTURAL SHOWS.

Year.	Number of Shows.	Number of Exhibitors of Swine.	Total Number of Swine inspected at Homesteads.	Total Number of Swine exhibited and inspected at various Shows.
1906, ...	45	328	2,867	906
1907, ...	47	342	2,091	881

All the swine were found to be free from Swine Fever at the time of inspection.

At seven Agricultural Shows it was found impossible to make the usual inspection of the swine intended for exhibition, owing to the Inspectors being engaged on other important duty; but in such cases particulars were obtained as to the destination of the swine at the close of the Show, so that suitable investigation might be possible in case of any subsequent outbreak of Swine Fever amongst these swine.

No outbreak occurred on any of the premises since the shows took place, and no case of disease was traceable indirectly to any of the swine concerned.

II.—OTHER SCHEDULED DISEASES.

Of the other Scheduled Diseases affecting animals on the farms in Ireland, probably that which is of most serious import at the present time is Sheep Scab; and the question of its eradication has, therefore, received by far the largest amount of attention on the part of the Veterinary Branch and of the Local Authorities.

So far as cattle are concerned, it is satisfactory to state that Anthrax is still the only scheduled disease calling for any special notice; and in the case of horses, Glanders and Parasitic Mange only require attention.

On examining the Diagram showing the variations in the statistics during each month of the last few years there will be again noticed an illustration of the fall in the total number of cases of this disease during the months from May to September, and a rise from September to the end of the year, and a very considerable fall from the beginning of January down to the end of May. The total number of outbreaks during 1907 was higher than in any year since 1904. At the same time the totals for the four years may be considered remarkably small, taking into consideration the number of sheep that are bred and grazed in various parts of this country—the total shown by the Agricultural Returns issued for the year amounting to the very large figure of 3,815,995.

There are, however, some grounds for believing that the number of reported outbreaks falls short of the number that actually occurs. As long as this undesirable condition of affairs continues, the health of the various lots of sheep which are exhibited at fairs throughout the country will be endangered, and the sheep breeding industry interfered with.

The Departmental Committee, which was appointed a few years ago in reference to the question of sheep dipping and

the general treatment of these animals, made certain recommendations, which are being carried out as fully in Ireland as circumstances permit. Some of the Local Authorities, however, might, with advantage, exercise a little more energy so as to fall into line with the majority who appear desirous to improve the health of the sheep in their respective districts as far as possible by the process of dipping, and to support the Department in the endeavour which is being made to secure for Irish sheep equal treatment to that which is accorded to sheep forwarded from Scotland in the matter of admission into the English markets. It would become a very serious matter to the Irish trader if, owing to the neglect of some Local Authorities, sheep owners were placed at a disadvantage as regards the free movement of their sheep to Great Britain. Until all the Local Authorities fully co-operate in this matter of compulsory sheep dipping there will remain the necessity for a second dipping period. In a number of the sheep-feeding areas a second dipping has been found necessary in consequence of the movement into those areas of sheep, which, although apparently free from Sheep Scab at the time of movement, shortly afterwards manifested the disease. It may be pointed out that there are certain secondary advantages arising in connection with dipping besides the stamping out of Sheep Scab, as for instance, the destruction of parasites, such as ticks and lice.

The total number of outbreaks of Anthrax reported in Ireland has not since 1895 reached a higher figure than 4. In 1907 there were only three recorded—one from the County Antrim, one from the County Londonderry, and the third from the County of Wexford. In only one of these three counties (Londonderry) was there an outbreak of the disease recorded in 1906, but so far as inquiry has gone there does not appear to have been any connection between these two outbreaks. In all these cases the presence of the disease was verified by microscopic examination. The origin of these cases of disease has not been satisfactorily determined, and although a great deal of time and care was expended in investigating them, it was not found possible to trace definitely the source from which they arose. This is unsatisfactory, and calls for some closer investigation, and on lines different from those hitherto followed. Whether it will be practicable to devise a scheme which will bring about the end in view is a question which must receive further consideration. The course usually followed where an outbreak of this disease occurred was to attend, as far as practicable, to the carrying out of the process of cleansing and disinfection of the place wherein the diseased animal was located; to prevent the cutting of the carcase beyond what was absolutely necessary to gain sufficient blood for the purpose of microscopic examination;

and to rail off satisfactorily the place where the carcase was buried. All these details were carefully attended to in dealing with each case of the disease.

Neither of these diseases appeared in Ireland during 1907.

Contagious Pleuro-Pneumonia and Foot-and-Mouth Disease. The Returns included in the Appendix to this Report show that the former disease has not been known in Ireland since 1892, and the latter has not made its appearance since 1885.

The actual number of outbreaks of this disease occurring in Ireland during the year amounted to 7.

Glanders.

Of these 3 arose in the County of Donegal, and they were distinctly connected with one another. In two instances the source of origin was not definitely traced, but there were reasonable grounds for suspicion that they emanated from the same source. A case in County Londonderry was distinctly traced back to the County Donegal, and one in the County Tyrone was due to infection from a horse purchased some time previously in the City of Belfast. No further outbreaks have occurred in connection with those already recorded, and there is no ground for apprehending that any suspected cases are unreported. The horses that had been in direct contact or on the same premises with the diseased ones were, with the owners' consent, subjected to the mallein test, and those which responded to this test were slaughtered. This procedure has removed a certain number of horses which, had they not been tested, might probably have become centres for the further dissemination of the disease.

The prevalence of Glanders in this country has been due in the greater part to animals imported from Great Britain. To guard against the introduction of the disease in this manner special regulations were issued by the passing of "The Importation of Horses, Asses, and Mules Order of 1907," which has been in force during the year. As great care as possible has been exercised in administering this Order, so as to cause owners, having horses to import, the minimum of expense and inconvenience. The procedure followed in connection with this matter has been based upon information contained in the Returns furnished from time to time by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries with reference to the prevalence of Glanders and Farcy in the various Counties and County Boroughs of Great Britain. It has been found necessary in several cases before permission could be given for the importation of horses from certain districts in Great Britain to require that before leaving the district they should be subjected to the mallein test by a local Veterinary Surgeon. The total of such cases amounted to 471, and mallein test temperature charts, duly certified,

were submitted for the consideration of the Department in each instance.

The impression appears to exist among certain horse owners that the testing of a horse with mallein is a very elaborate operation, and that it is attended with considerable danger to the tested animal; that a delay for a very long period is involved; and that it is likely to throw the animal out of condition. The experience, extending over several years, which the Veterinary Branch has gained, leads to the conclusion that these fears are groundless. To horses not affected with Glanders or Farcy mallein is a harmless vaccine, and beyond the momentary slight pain felt when the vaccine is being introduced by means of a hypodermic injection, no inconvenience really arises. The test is not likely to throw the animal out of condition, and it is completed in a very short period.

It is satisfactory to be able to report that of the very large number of horses which have been tested it has not been found necessary to have the test repeated in many instances; neither has it been necessary in many cases to interfere definitely with the importation of the animals concerned.

It may be stated in this connection that the class of horse which is most likely to be influenced by this test has not been presented for importation. Disused tram horses, overworked bus horses, and low class animals of this description, which were being imported into Ireland some time ago, were not presented for importation, and it is accordingly hoped that the operation of the Order mentioned will eventually be effective in safeguarding this country from the introduction of Glanders through the medium of importations.

There has been a decline in the number of outbreaks of this disease as well as in the number of animals attacked, as indicated by the Return given hereunder:—

Parasitic Mange.

	Outbreaks.	Animals attacked.
1904,	162	252
1905,	169	322
1906,	85	130
1907,	77	94

The Department, as in previous years, have given to the several Local Authorities in whose districts cases occurred the assistance of the Veterinary Officers of the Branch in investigating and otherwise dealing with the outbreaks. The greater number of cases were reported from the County Borough of Dublin, the remaining outbreaks occurring chiefly elsewhere in Leinster, and one arose in the County of Roscommon. Attention was also given to the animals belonging to circuses, travelling shows, etc. The subjoined Table

shows to what extent that particular duty has been carried out, together with the results of the various inspections. Only one case of Parasitic Mange was discovered, and this was subsequently dealt with by the Local Authority.

Number of Travelling Shows, &c.	No. and Kind of Animals Inspected.	Observations.
75	Horses, . 341	One case of Strangles and one case of Parasitic Mange discovered among the animals; the remainder being found healthy.
	Asses, . 67	
	Mules, . 37	
	Ponies, . 33	
	Total, . 478	

NOTE—These Travelling Shows are kept continually under observation, and the animals attached thereto are periodically inspected.

MATT. HEDLEY, F.R.C.V.S.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDING TRANSIT INSPECTOR, VETERINARY BRANCH, ON THE TRANSIT OF ANIMALS.

Improvements in Live Stock.

A marked feature at markets and fairs in the year 1907, was the improvement in the breeds of cattle and swine.

The recovery in the Irish live stock trade which was noticeable during the year 1906 has been well maintained. The prices obtainable for cattle showed an upward tendency towards the end of the year, and on the whole well-finished beasts realised sums which afforded feeders an encouraging margin of profit.

There was a brisk demand at fairs and markets for young, well-fed cattle in good condition. The price of sheep ruled high in Irish markets during the early months of the year. Later the value of sheep dropped. This in some measure may be accounted for by the fall in the price of wool. In order to meet the requirements of victuallers in Ireland the importations of sheep from Scotland were very considerable.

As compared with the year 1906, and taking the Irish railways as a whole, there has been an increase in the numbers of animals carried over the lines during the period under review. This was particularly noticeable in respect to cattle and swine. The total number of sheep carried over the railways was also in excess of 1906, but the improvement in the sheep traffic did not extend to all the lines. The strong demand for Irish fat lambs has probably resulted in fewer ewes being left for breeding purposes in the country. There was a gratifying increase in the total numbers of horses carried over the railways.

The table of comparisons hereunder, which has been prepared from returns kindly furnished by the railway companies, affords figures which show the numbers of animals carried over the Irish railways for the years 1906 and 1907 respectively.

YEAR.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.
1906. ...	92,187	1,440,529	1,132,321	1,045,135	3,709,402
1907. ...	94,512	1,531,665	1,132,038	1,176,848	3,990,583
Increase, 1907, ...	2,325	191,136	16,137	131,713	239,150

The numbers of animals exported from Ireland during 1907, as might be inferred from the movements of live stock on the railways, were considerably in excess of those exported in the year 1906. (See Table, pages 64 and 65.)

The fluctuations in the supplies of live stock at some of the principal markets and fairs in Ireland may be seen from the tables in respect of markets and fairs hereunder :—

DUBLIN MARKETS.

YEAR.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.
1906,	153,065	324,842	49,563	527,470
1907,	173,418	332,368	50,780	556,566
Increase, 1907, ...	20,353	8,516	1,217	29,986

CORK MARKETS.

YEAR.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.
1906,	8,161	10,453	20,857	48,911
1907,	7,035	18,351	24,828	50,214
Increase, 1907, ...	—	—	3,971	1,713
Decrease, „ ...	1,126	1,142	—	—

BELFAST MARKETS.

YEAR	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.
1906,	40,875	24,244	31,771	85,690
1907,	38,710	24,761	21,243	82,714
Increase, 1907, ...	—	517	472	—
Decrease, „ ...	3,965	—	—	2,976

LIMERICK OCTOBER FAIRS.

YEAR.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.
1906,	3,755	600	316	4,471
1907,	4,378	632	284	6,074
Increase, 1907, ...	1,523	132	—	1,655
Decrease, „ ...	—	—	62	—

The decrease in the numbers of animals of different descriptions which occurred in some of these markets or fairs in 1907, as compared with the previous year can, perhaps, be accounted for by disposal of the live stock through some of the other channels now open to sellers.

It may be of interest here to show the numbers of animals exposed at the October fair, held at Ballinasloe, one hundred years ago, as compared with the October fair in 1907.

BALLINASLOE OCTOBER FAIRS.

YEAR.	CATTLE.			SHEEP.		
	Sold.	Unsold.	Total.	Sold.	Unsold.	Total.
1807,	6,172	2,360	8,532	76,154	4,803	80,957
1907,	10,721	2,671	13,392	21,127	6,407	27,534
Increase, 1907,	4,549	311	4,860	—	1,599	—
Decrease, ..	—	—	—	54,927	—	54,927

Judging from records, the supplies of cattle at the October fairs of Ballinasloe have fluctuated very considerably from year to year, but the great decrease which occurred in the numbers of sheep marketed at this town within recent years, compared with a century ago, is very striking, and is probably in large measure attributable to sales at the other fairs which are now held at Ballinasloe and other places in that part of the country.

A number of additional fairs were established throughout the country during the year, 1907. Many of the old established gatherings, especially where held at places remote from railway communication, appear to be gradually diminishing in importance. Several new markets for swine have also been inaugurated, and these in some instances appear to compete with the recognised centres at which representatives of Irish bacon-curing establishments purchase swine by live weight.

The conditions under which animals have been conveyed by railways throughout the year, do not on the whole show material alteration as compared with 1906. There was, however, evidence of a growing desire on the part of the railway companies to despatch the live stock trains as early in the day as possible from the stations where large cattle

fairs were held, and to carry forward the animals to their destinations as quickly as circumstances would allow. This was especially noticeable in the case of live stock intended for shipment. As an instance of expeditious despatch of traffic, it may be mentioned that from the Ballinasloe cattle fair held on the 4th of October, 1907, the railway company despatched to their destinations 18 special cattle trains, consisting of 729 truck loads of animals. The first of these trains left the station at 8.25 a.m. These arrangements were carried out during a period of the year when the live stock transit generally was specially active, while at the same time the ordinary traffic over the railway was maintained.

There is an apparent tendency to forward live stock from somewhat distant fairs to Belfast for shipment to Great Britain on the same date. The attention of the Department was drawn to the fact that during the latter portion of the year, owing to the length of the journeys or other circumstances, some train loads of animals did not reach the port of Belfast in time for inspection before shipment notwithstanding the extended hours up to which the Department have permitted animals to be inspected in winter time by aid of the electric light. Disappointments of this character, to shippers, might to some extent be obviated if a large central inspection yard were provided near the quays at Belfast to which live stock could at once be moved direct by the railways.

The Transit Inspectors of the Department attended at 203 fairs in different parts of Ireland throughout the year and in the same period visited cattle stations on no less than 608 occasions.

Attendance of Inspectors at Fairs. The supervision exercised by the Inspectors during these numerous visits must have been of considerable advantage to the live stock trade of the country.

Comparatively few instances of overcrowding or attempted overcrowding came under notice during the year. It was found that representations made by the Inspectors to consignors of animals and to responsible railway officials on the spot tended in a large measure to check and prevent any overcrowding which might otherwise occur. The vigilance of the members of the Constabulary Force, who are instructed to attend at railway cattle banks has had a most salutary effect in this respect; and in addition acts, no doubt, as an excellent deterrent to drovers and others who might be inclined to illtreat cattle during the process of entrainment.

As regards the construction of new cattle trucks the railway companies, generally speaking, appear to be duly observing the requirements of Article 5 of the Animals (Transit and General) (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1904. In

Construction of Railway Trucks. In this connection, however, much attention and supervision have been found necessary on the part of the Transit Inspectors in

regard to some of the smaller railway companies, whose supply of rolling stock is limited. It should be borne in mind that compliance with the Department's requirements is not optional on the part of the Companies, and that failure to comply is an offence under the terms of the Diseases of Animals Acts.

A number of instances came under notice in which consignors placed in the same trucks both small and large animals, with the result that in some cases the weaker ones were crushed and injured, or killed. This is a reprehensible proceeding on the part of consignors and is specially objectionable in the case of swine, a class of animals prone to lie down in the trucks and to seek warmth from one another. In so doing they not unusually crowd to one end of the wagon, where the smaller ones may be crushed or suffocated.

The railway companies have continued to renew the covering of the padding in their horse boxes with impervious material in order that the vehicles may admit of cleansing such as is required by the Department's regulations.

Generally speaking the regulations as to the cleansing and disinfection of railway trucks and pens at stations have been satisfactorily observed, but during the busy cattle season, when the larger fairs are being held in different parts of the country, and the movements of animals are most frequent, considerable vigilance on the part of the Transit Inspectors is necessary to secure a proper observance of the regulations.

The Inspectors during the year frequently called attention to the necessity of improved or extended accommodation for penning and loading accommodation for animals at various railway stations. In a considerable number of instances much improvement has been brought about in this respect. These improvements are of such a nature as should facilitate the entrainment of live stock and assist in their more rapid despatch to their destinations. There is still, however, an absence of much needed facilities in this connection at a number of the cattle stations in Ireland. The want of proper and adequate accommodation of this character tends towards abusive treatment of the animals about to be railed and loss in their condition, and is, moreover, the cause of vexatious delays in the entrainment of live stock.

Reports have been received from the Department's Inspectors and from other sources to the effect that at certain stations on the occasions of fairs the numbers of cattle trucks provided by the railway companies concerned were insufficient to convey away without unreasonable delay all the animals

presented for entrainment. These complaints arose almost entirely during the season when large fairs were held on or about the same days, and when consequently the demand for trucks was unusually heavy. Representations as to the complaints were made by the Department to the railway companies. Steps have been taken by at least one of the larger companies concerned to add considerably to the number of the cattle trucks on their system, and otherwise to ensure an adequate supply of vehicles at their stations when such is required.

The Portal Veterinary Staff of the Department carry out the veterinary inspections of animals before shipment to Great Britain and also inspect animals about to be imported into Ireland. In addition they supervise at the ports the arrangements generally, which obtain under the Department's regulations as to the exportation and importation of live stock.

During the year 843,010 cattle, 663,363 sheep, 481,907 swine and 2,037 goats were found by the Veterinary Inspectors to be free from disease and were exported to Great Britain or the Isle of Man. In connection with these animals 63,103 certificates of health were issued by the Inspectors, besides licences in the case of swine which were exported to Great Britain.

In 79 instances the Veterinary Inspectors considered that animals, including in-calf cows, which were presented for shipment, were from different causes not in a fit condition for the passage. On the attention of the persons in charge being specially directed to the condition of these animals all except four cows were withdrawn from shipment. The shipment of these four animals formed the subject of further inquiries by the Department, and the owners were suitably dealt with.

In the period under review 718 cattle, 62,702 sheep, and 28 swine were imported from Great Britain into Ireland. Before being landed they were subjected to veterinary inspection and were found free from disease.

The Ship Inspectors stationed at the Irish ports are charged with the immediate supervision of the arrangements for putting the animals on the ships, and for penning and securing them when on board; and with the prevention generally of cruelty to live stock in so far as their treatment at the ports and on the vessels is concerned. These officers also report as to the cleansing and disinfection of the cattle-carrying vessels.

Preparations were made during the year for the inspection and shipment of animals at three additional Irish ports, viz., Rosslare in the County of Wexford, and Milford and Mulroy in the County of Donegal.

Seventy-four vessels engaged in the Irish cross-channel traffic in animals are now fitted with pens of reduced dimensions and with passage-ways in accordance with the provisions of Article 1 (iv.) (viii.) of the Animals (Transit and

Cattle carrying
Vessels.

General) (Ireland) Order of 1895. With few exceptions all these ships have been built since the date of the Order mentioned. Several of the newer vessels are turbine steamers.

The older cattle carrying ships are gradually being withdrawn from the trade.

It is very unusual for persons to endeavour to ship animals to Great Britain until after the usual veterinary

inspection has been made at the Irish ports, and the certificate which authorises exportation has been granted by the Veterinary Inspector. An instance, however, of this character occurred at one of the southern Irish ports during the year. A number of calves which had not been inspected were placed on board a vessel about to sail for Great Britain. The irregularity was discovered by the Department's Ship Inspector before the vessel's departure, and the animals were at once taken ashore. The person at fault was prosecuted and fined.

Attempting
Unauthorised
Shipment of Animals.

Very few instances of cruel treatment to animals came under the notice of the Department's Staff at the port in 1907. At one of the northern ports, however, a sailor was noticed to beat severely on the head one of a number of swine

Abusive Treatment
of Animals.

which were being taken on board a steamer for shipment to Great Britain. The Ship Inspector on duty remonstrated with the man, who, notwithstanding, continued to ill-treat the animal. The offender was prosecuted under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, and was convicted and fined.

The attention of the Department has been directed to the question of the supply of food for animals on board vessels during the voyage from Ireland to Great Britain. Article 1 (xiii.) of the Animals (Transit and General) (Ireland)

Food for Animals
on Board Ships.

Order of 1895 requires that when animals are carried on a vessel for a voyage which on an average takes more than eighteen hours they shall be provided, while on board, with a sufficient amount of food and water. The owners or charterers and masters of vessels concerned are responsible for due compliance with this provision of

the Order, and they should carefully observe the requirement. At the same time it is not unreasonable to expect that owners of animals would take steps to see that the provisions of the Order in this respect are properly carried out in regard to their live stock when on board ship. It is to be regretted that this is not always found to be the case.

Owing to the arrangements made between the Department and the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries of Great Britain in connection with the dipping of sheep, the regulations regarding the admission of sheep from Ireland to the

British markets in 1907 were much simplified, and little difficulty appears to have been experienced in this respect by Irish exporters.

The Portal Inspection Staff afforded shippers of swine all practicable facilities in the licensing of these animals for exportation to Great Britain under the provisions of the Swine Fever (Movement from Ireland) Orders of 1904 and 1906 made by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. Some difficulty occasionally arose when persons in charge of swine were not in a position to furnish the necessary information as to the district into which the swine were to be moved.

The Importation of Horses, Asses, and Mules (Ireland) Order of 1907 has cast a considerable amount of additional work on the Ship Inspectors at the Irish ports. These Inspectors are required to see that the prescribed conditions of importation are duly complied with before the animals are landed.

The Regulations which apply to the cleansing and disinfection of the cattle carrying vessels and of the lairs, &c., at the ports have been well observed during the year.

ANIMALS INSPECTED BY AID OF ELECTRIC LIGHT.

YEAR.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.
1906,	158,837	41,272	90,527	290,636
1907,	178,141	50,354	103,507	329,002
Increase, 1907, ...	19,304	9,082	12,980	41,366

ANIMALS EXPORTED FROM IRELAND TO GREAT BRITAIN.

YEAR.	Cattle.	Sheep	Swine.	Total.
1906,	775,374	657,413	423,430	1,856,217
1907,	841,273	690,415	481,907	1,984,295
Increase, 1907, ...	66,899	3,002	58,477	122,078

ANIMALS KILLED OR INJURED DURING TRANSIT BY SEA.

YEAR.	Killed.			Seriously Injured.			Total Killed and Injured.
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	
1906,	446	101	240	130	6	20	1,002
1907,	171	107	186	162	15	107	746

D. S. PRENTICE, M.R.C.V.S.

APPENDICES.

1.—LIST OF ORDERS.

LIST OF ORDERS in force on the 31st DECEMBER, 1907.

Date	Title or Subject of Order.
1878.	
4th December, ...	Forming the Peer Law Unions of Sligo, Dromore West, and Tobarcurry into an United District for purposes of Inspection.
6th " ...	Prescribing the method of appointment of Veterinary Inspector for United District of Sligo, Dromore West, and Tobarcurry Peer Law Unions.
1895.	
19th April, ...	The Animals (Transit and General) (Ireland) Order of 1895.
17th December, ...	The Portal Inspection (Ireland) Order of 1895.
1896.	
22nd September, ...	Reeslure Port Inspection Order.
1898.	
12th October, ...	The Portal Inspection (Ireland) (Amendment) Order of 1898.
1899.	
24th February, ...	The Diseases of Animals (Ireland) Orders Amendment Order of 1899.
2nd March, ...	The Officers of Local Authorities (Ireland) Order of 1899.
29th July, ...	The Portal Inspection (Ireland) (Amendment) Order of 1899.
1900.	
10th October, ...	The Cattle Plague (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th " ...	The Pleuro-Pneumonia (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th " ...	The Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th " ...	The Sheep-Pox (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th " ...	The Swine-Fever (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th " ...	The Rabies (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th " ...	The Anthrax (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th " ...	The Glanders or Farcy (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th " ...	The Parasitic Mange (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th " ...	The Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th " ...	Exportation of Horses (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th " ...	The Dublin Public Sales and Lairs Order of 1900.
1901.	
3rd April, ...	The Water Supply on Railways (Ireland) Order of 1901.
30th November, ...	The Foreign Animals (Ireland) Order of 1901.
30th December, ...	The Swine Fever (Ireland) Order of 1901.
1902.	
29th May, ...	Importation of Dogs (Ireland) Order of 1902.
1903.	
22nd December, ...	The Dublin Swine Fever Order of 1903.
1904.	
1st March, ...	Animals (Transit and General) (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1904.
2nd May, ...	Epizootic Lymphangitis (Ireland) Order of 1904.
29th November, ...	Animals (Transit and General) (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1904, No. II.
30th " ...	The Dublin Swine Fever Order of 1903 Amendment Order.

LIST OF ORDERS in force on the 31st DECEMBER, 1907—*continued*.

Date.	Title or Subject of Order.
1905.	
28th March,	... The Sheep-Scab (Ireland) Order of 1905.
28th "	... The Sheep-Scab (Local Regulations) (Ireland) Order of 1905.
9th October	... Animals (Transit and General) (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1905.
1906.	
18th February,	... The Dublin Swine Fever Order of 1903 Amendment Order No. II.
18th November,	... Dogs (Ireland) Order of 1906.
1907.	
28th January,	... Importation of Horses, Asses, and Mules (Ireland) Order of 1907.
4th February,	... County Down (Control of Dogs) Order of 1907.
4th "	... " Tyrone " " "
4th "	... " Dublin " " "
5th "	... " Fermanagh " "
8th "	... " Wexford " "
19th March,	... " Londonderry " "
20th "	... Sheep Dipping (Ireland) Order of 1907.
27th "	... County Borough of Dublin (Control of Dogs) Order of 1907.
19th April, ...	... " Armagh (Control of Dogs) Order, 1907
6th May, ..	... " Antrim " " "
27th September,	... " Kerry " " "
6th December,	... " Limerick " " "
17th "	... Importation of Horses, Asses, and Mules (Ireland) Order of 1907, No. II.

2.—CIRCULARS.

CIRCULAR TO LOCAL AUTHORITIES UNDER THE DISEASES
OF ANIMALS ACTS IN IRELAND.DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,
UPPER MERRION-STREET,

No. 371/07. V.B.

DUBLIN, 21st January, 1907.

THE DOGS (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1906.

SIR,—In connection with those portions of the Department's Circular of 21st November last, No. 6320/06, V.B., and its enclosures, which relate to the powers conferred on Local Authorities by the Dogs (Ireland) Order of 1906, of making regulations for the wearing by dogs of collars with the name and address of the owner inscribed, I have now to transmit the enclosed copies of a draft Form of Regulations of the nature above referred to, which the Department have had prepared, and which your Local Authority, should they be disposed to put such Regulations in force, may, perhaps, find adaptable for their purpose.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. P. GILL, *Secretary*.

Administrative County of _____

THE DOGS ACT, 1906.

REGULATIONS AS TO THE WEARING OF COLLARS BY DOGS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting held on the Local Authority under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1903, for the Administrative County of _____, in exercise of the powers conferred upon them by the Dogs (Ireland) Order of 1906, made the following Regulations, to come into operation on _____, 1907:—

Wearing of Collars by Dogs.

1. No dog shall be allowed to be in any highway or place of public resort in the Administrative County of _____ unless such dog is wearing, while in such highway or place of public resort, a collar with the name and address of the owner of such dog inscribed thereon, or on a plate or badge attached thereto.

Exemption from Regulations.

2. The foregoing Regulation does not apply to any pack of hounds, or to any dog while being used for sporting purposes, or for the capture or destruction of vermin, or for the driving or tending of cattle or sheep.

Seizure of Dogs where Regulations are Contravened.

3. Any dog in respect of which an offence is being committed may be seized and treated as a stray dog under the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Dogs Act, 1906.

Offences.

4. If any dog found in a highway or place of public resort is not wearing a collar as prescribed by these Regulations, the owner of the dog, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person allowing the same to be in the highway or in the place of public resort in contravention of such Regulation, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

Clerk to the Local Authority.

County Council Office,
day of _____

, 1907

CIRCULAR TO CARRYING COMPANIES.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,
UPPER MERRION-STREET,
DUBLIN, 30th January, 1907

No. 382/07. V.B.

IMPORTATION OF HORSES, ASSES, AND MULES INTO IRELAND.

SIR,—The Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland desire to transmit, for the information of your Company, the enclosed copies of a further Order on the above subject, recently made by the Department under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1903, and entitled the "Importation of Horses, Asses, and Mules (Ireland) Order of 1907."

From 21st February, 1907, inclusive, the Regulations which this Order embodies will supersede those contained in the "Importation of Horses, Asses, and Mules (Ireland) Order of 1906," and, in consequence, it will cease to be allowable, on and after 21st February next, to import horses, asses, or mules into Ireland on the conditions as to Declaration and Veterinary Certificate which at present apply in connection with the importation of such animals. The authority of a Permit from this Department will then be necessary before any horses, asses, or mules can be imported into or landed in Ireland from Great Britain, the Isle of Man, or the Channel Islands. Each importation, moreover, will be subject to such conditions as may be prescribed in the Permit relating to the case. Persons seeking Permits will be required to make timely application in the matter to the Department so that a sufficient interval may be afforded for any inquiries that the Department may deem necessary before coming to a decision as to whether the desired Permit can be granted.

Will your Company kindly arrange to give early notification to their Agents of this forthcoming change.

The New Order, like the old, does not apply to horses, asses, or mules under the care and supervision of the Army Veterinary Service. It is understood that any animals to which this exemption extends are, when in transit to Ireland, carried under a Government Warrant.

The favour of an acknowledgment from your Company of the receipt of this Circular and its enclosures will be appreciated.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. P. GILL, *Secretary.*

The Secretary or Manager
of each Railway Company and each
Shipping Company.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,
UPPER MERRION-STREET,
DUBLIN, 13th February, 1907.

No. 703/07. V.B.

IMPORTATION OF HORSES, ASSES, AND MULES INTO IRELAND FROM GREAT BRITAIN, THE ISLE OF MAN, AND THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.

SIR,—The Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland desire to transmit herewith, for the information of your Local

Authority, copies of a further Order recently made by the Department, on the above subject, entitled the "Importation of Horses, Asses, and Mules (Ireland) Order of 1907."

The Regulations in this Order will come into operation on the 21st instant, and will, from that date inclusive, supersede those in the Importation of Horses, Asses, and Mules (Ireland) Order of 1906, which is being revoked.

The object generally of the new Order is to strengthen, where necessary, the precautions enforced prior to allowing importation. As a means to this end it is provided that no importation shall take place except on the authority of a Permit from the Department, and subject to the conditions which may be prescribed in such Permit. In view of this procedure the obligation imposed on owners of giving notice of the importation following the arrival of an imported horse, ass, or mule at its destination in Ireland is not being continued, and will, consequently, cease to apply in the case of any animals of these kinds landed on or after the 21st instant.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. P. GILL, *Secretary.*

*The Clerk
of each Local Authority.*

CIRCULAR TO LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN IRELAND UNDER THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND
(VETERINARY BRANCH),
13, UPPER MERRION-STREET,

DUBLIN, March, 1907.

No. 1118/07, V. B.

SIR,—The Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland desire to revert to the important question of Sheep Dipping, and to make the following further statement, for the information of your Local Authority.

During the year 1906 action on a comprehensive scale was for the first time taken with a view to enforce sheep dipping generally in Ireland, and, as a result, considerable and, on the whole, gratifying progress was made in the matter owing to the energetic way in which the majority of the Local Authorities carried out measures regulating dipping in their respective districts.

A defect which revealed itself, however, in connection with the system of local regulations was that a somewhat wide diversity existed in regard to the dipping periods prescribed in the counties in which these regulations were in force; and at the last meeting of the Council of Agriculture it was urged that a reform in this respect would in future years be desirable.

With that view the Department are fully in accord, and, having given much consideration to the question of how best to achieve the desired uniformity in the matter, the conclusion to which they have been led is that one general Sheep Dipping Order for Ireland, prescribing the same dipping period for the entire country and fixing the requirements to be observed in connection with the dipping during that period, affords the simplest and most effective solution of the difficulty.

The Department, moreover, have been informed by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries for Great Britain, whose compulsory Sheep

Dipping Orders have been extended to the whole of England, Wales, and Scotland, that the adoption of a single Sheep Dipping Order for Ireland on lines related to those on which the British Orders have been framed will, as will be explained in a subsequent paragraph of this circular, enable that Board materially to facilitate the admission of Irish sheep to the leading cross-Channel Markets, a concession which will be a very important advantage to the Irish Sheep industry.

Moved by these considerations the Department have, accordingly, made the Order of which copies are now enclosed, entitled the Sheep Dipping (Ireland) Order of 1907, the principal provisions of which may be summarised as follows:—

The Order extends to the whole of Ireland. (Article 1).

The dipping period prescribed under the Order is from 15th June to 31st August inclusive. (Article 2).

Dipping is to be carried out by thorough immersion in an approved sheep dip. (Article 3).

Exemption from dipping will obtain:—

- (i.) in instances where the Local Authority, for some satisfactory special cause, see fit to grant, conditionally or otherwise, a written exemption, and
- (ii.) in the case of sheep slaughtered during the dipping period which have been kept separate from sheep already dipped. (Article 4).

The obligation as to dipping is cast on the owner or person in charge of sheep who, in order that the Local Authority may, if they so wish, be represented at the dipping, is required to give five clear days' notice to the Police of his intention to dip. (Article 5).

During the prescribed dipping period sheep cannot enter or be exposed for sale in any Market, Fair, or Sale-yard in Ireland unless accompanied by a Declaration (made by the owner of the sheep or his agent, on a prescribed Form) that they have been dipped during that period. In the case, however, of sheep exposed for sale during the first twenty-eight days of the prescribed dipping period, this requirement will be satisfied if the Declaration indicates that they have been dipped within twenty-eight days of their movement to the Fair, Market, or Sale-yard. (Article 6).

Clipping before dipping is required in the case of all sheep and of lambs over nine months old. (Article 7).

Isolation of dipped from undipped sheep is required to be carried out as far as practicable during the dipping period. (Article 8).

The occupier of a farm or holding on which sheep are kept is required, within fourteen days after the close of the dipping period, to furnish a Declaration as to the dipping of the sheep to the Police on a prescribed Form. (Article 9).

Special powers are given for dealing with cases of neglect to dip. (Article 11).

Subject to certain provisos the Local Authority may provide, fit up, and maintain dipping places. (Article 14).

The Local Authority are empowered also, where they think fit, to regulate, by notice, the time and place of dipping in particular cases. (Article 15).

The execution and enforcement of the Order in each district and the provision of all necessary Forms for the purpose will rest with the Local Authorities. (Article 18).

Other subsidiary provisions relate to—

Extension of time for dipping of sheep landed in Ireland towards the close of the dipping period. (Article 5 (2)).

Allowing sheep which it is found impracticable to dip on the date first proposed in the owner's notice of intention to dip to be dipped as soon as practicable afterwards without further notice. (Article 5 (5)).

Certificates of dipping. (Article 10).

- Cleansing of dipping places. (Article 12).
- Power to take samples of dip. (Article 13).
- Obligation of persons moving sheep, where a Declaration or Licence is necessary, to produce such Declarations or Licences and furnish names and addresses. (Article 16).
- Powers of entry of Inspectors. (Article 17).
- Offences against the Order. (Article 19).
- Interpretation of the Order and short title. (Articles 20 and 21).

Forms for use under the Order are set forth in the Schedule thereto.

In the main the provisions of the Order do not differ substantially from the regulations which many Local Authorities had framed last year. Consequently, it may be anticipated that little difficulty will be experienced in giving effect to the Order in the coming season.

The Constabulary, though they cannot act as Inspectors, will assist in the working of the Order in the following ways, viz. :—

- (a) By sending on to the Clerk of the Local Authority, or to such other officer of the Local Authority as the Local Authority may direct, any notices of intention to dip received by the Police from sheep-owners under Article 3 of the Order, and any Declarations as to dipping received under Article 9 of the Order;
- (b) By satisfying themselves while on patrol that the dipping is being carried out, and by reporting to the Local Authority any cases of neglect or failure to comply with the Order which may come under their notice. The Police will not be required to *superintend* the actual process of dipping, with the view of seeing that it is properly performed;
- (c) By reporting any cases which may come under their notice of movements of sheep in contravention of the Order;
- (d) By furnishing to the Local Authority, prior to the commencement of the sheep dipping period, a list, by townlands, of the names and addresses of persons having sheep in each Constabulary sub-district; and
- (e) By keeping at the Police Barracks stocks of Forms (which the Local Authority should provide) for purposes of Declaration under Articles 6 and 9 of the Order respectively, and issuing such Forms to persons calling to obtain them.

The enforcement by the Local Authorities of this general Order will render it unnecessary for them to put in operation Regulations on their own behalf in regard to a Summer dipping, but it is hoped that many Local Authorities will consider it advantageous to supplement the requirements of the Order by prescribing for their own districts an additional or later dipping. In this connection it may be recalled that, as a result of their consideration of the matter in May, 1906, the Council of Agriculture recommended two dippings annually. The Department have not, however, felt that it would be suitable at present to lay down rigid requirements in regard to a second dipping by means of a general Order.

In consideration of the adoption of the enclosed general Sheep Dipping Order for this country the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have agreed to modify the Market Regulations applying to the Scotland and North of England area (to which by far the largest proportion of the sheep exported from Ireland are sent), and to allow Irish sheep to be exposed in these markets during the Market Regulation period, lasting from after 1st September until 12th November, on the strength merely of a Declaration that the animals have been landed from Ireland after the 31st August. This requirement, it will be perceived, will impose no trouble whatever on the farmer selling his sheep in an Irish Fair or Market for exportation to Scotland or the North of England. In the case of sheep sent to the Welsh dipping area, which at present comprises the whole of Wales (excepting Carnarvon) and Monmouth, and where the Market Regulation period commences on 2nd August,

the same concession as in the Scotland and North of England area will apply to sheep landed in the Welsh dipping area after the 31st August. For the month of August, however, sheep sent to markets in the Welsh area will require to be accompanied by a Declaration that they have been dipped on or since the 3rd July, and particulars of the dipping must be stated in the Declaration. In the portion of England not affected by the Orders already mentioned there will be no restriction on exposure in the Markets of sheep from Ireland. In the case of Carnarvon and of any other part which may be for the time being subject to the Sheep-Scab (Compulsory Dipping Areas) Order of 1906, provision will be made for direct movement through the area of sheep landed from Ireland in the area, but in other respects Irish sheep in the area will not be specially exempted from the requirements of the Order.

The Department do not doubt that it will generally be recognised that the arrangements above outlined possess decided advantages. It will be a considerable benefit to stock-owners throughout Ireland to have the regulations respecting the admission of sheep to British markets simplified to the extent which will now be the case. The application of uniform sheep dipping requirements in Ireland will also be in accord with the view repeatedly expressed by agriculturists; and the Department trust that your Local Authority will do all that may be practicable to give full effect to the Order throughout their district. With this end in view they should arrange to have supplies of the Forms indicated in the Schedule to the Order printed for local use. Small supplies of Forms A, E, and F will be sufficient, but larger quantities of B, C, and D will be needed. As has previously been indicated, stocks of B and C should be supplied to the Police Stations for the convenience of sheep-owners.

The Department propose to have a large stock printed of a Notice briefly drawing attention to the requirements of the Order, which could be posted up extensively, for the information of farmers, within a month or so before the commencement of the prescribed dipping period, and they will be happy to send a supply of these Notices to your Local Authority, for posting as desired in their district, if they will kindly say how many are likely to be required for this purpose.

Any officers whom the Local Authority have specially engaged for sheep dipping duties may be formally appointed by them as Inspectors under the enclosed Order.

The Department hope also that any Local Authority who have not yet taken steps as regards the provision of dipping apparatus to facilitate dipping in their district will now consider anew the propriety of so doing.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

T. P. GILL, *Secretary*.

*The Clerk
of each Local Authority.*

CIRCULAR TO LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN IRELAND UNDER THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND
(VETERINARY BRANCH),

13, UPPER MERRION-STREET,
DUBLIN, August, 1907.

No. 4386/07. V.B.

SIR,—With reference to the indented paragraphs, (a) to (e) inclusive, on page 2 of the accompanying Circular,* giving particulars

* For copy see last preceding circular, No. 1148/07, V.B. dated March, 1907.

as to ways in which the Royal Irish Constabulary would assist the Local Authorities in the working of the Sheep Dipping (Ireland) Order of 1907, I have to state, for the information of your Local Authority, that it has, in the same connection, further been arranged that the Constabulary will prosecute for offenders against the Order in all cases in which they are requested to do so by the Local Authority.

It will be understood that recourse to this mode of procedure is optional with the Local Authorities, who will be at liberty, if they so choose, to prosecute instead on their own behalf in instances where they consider prosecutions under the Order desirable.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. P. GILL, *Secretary.*

The Clerk

of each Local Authority.

CIRCULAR TO LOCAL AUTHORITIES UNDER THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,

UPPER MERRION-STREET,
DUBLIN, 12th September, 1907.

No. 4507/07. V.B.

SHEEP DIPPING.

Precautions against pollution of streams, &c.

SIR,—In connection with the provisions as to the Compulsory Dipping of Sheep the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland desire to mention, for the information of Local Authorities under the Diseases of Animals Acts, that under the Act 5 and 6 Vict., cap. 106, Sec. 80, it is an offence entailing liability to a penalty not exceeding £10 to allow any deleterious matter to flow into a river or lake containing fish.

The Department are advised that sheep dips generally including not merely those commonly recognised as containing poison, but dips labelled by the manufacturers as non-poisonous are, if permitted to pass into streams, only too likely to prove harmful to fish-life; and the Department would therefore suggest that each Local Authority should impress on its officers engaged in future in the supervision of dipping arrangements the importance of, on all occasions, having adequate precautions taken to ensure that the dipping liquid shall be disposed of by soakage into the ground at the bottom of a pit or trench, which should afterwards be covered with fresh earth, so as to guard against the possibility of pollution of any adjacent stream, river, or lake.

This suggestion, it will be understood, applies not merely to the spent material remaining in the dipping bath after the sheep have passed through, but also to any liquid splashed over in the dipping process, or draining from the sheep after they have been dipped.

Care should similarly be exercised to prevent the pollution of any pond or well from which water used for drinking or domestic purposes is taken.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. P. GILL, *Secretary.*

The Clerk

of each Local Authority.

3. STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE 1.—EXPENDITURE in connection with SWINE FEVER and RABIES during the year ended 31st DECEMBER, 1907.

—	Compensation.	Salaries.	Travelling.	Miscellaneous and Incidental Expenses.	Gross Expenditure.	Deduct Amount realised by Sale of Carcasses.	Net Expenditure.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Swine Fever, .	6,742 0 1	6,692 12 7	2,654 18 3	1,030 8 4	16,966 12 3	2,321 18 4	14,645 0 11
Rabies, .	—	—	2 7 8	—	2 7 8	—	2 7 8
Total, .	6,742 0 1	6,692 12 7	2,657 5 11	1,030 8 4	16,969 0 11	2,321 18 4	14,647 8 7

TABLE 2.—EXPENDITURE of Local Authorities (County Orders passed thereunder,

DISTRICTS OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.	EXPENDITURE.		
	Compensation to Owners of Animals slaughtered.		
	Diseased Animals.	Animals slaughtered as suspected, or as having been in contact with diseased Animals.	Total.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.			
County Borough of Dublin, ...	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
County Carlow, ...	—	—	—
" Dublin, ...	—	—	—
" Kildare, ...	—	—	—
" Kilkenny, ...	—	—	—
King's County, ...	—	—	—
County Longford, ...	—	—	—
" Louth, ...	—	—	—
" Meath, ...	—	—	—
Queen's County, ...	—	—	—
County Westmeath, ...	—	—	—
" Wexford, ...	—	—	—
" Wicklow, ...	—	—	—
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.			
County Borough of Cork, ...	—	—	—
" " Limerick, ...	—	—	—
" " Waterford, ...	—	—	—
County Clare, ...	—	—	—
" Cork, ...	—	—	—
" Kerry, ...	—	—	—
" Limerick, ...	—	—	—
" Tipperary (N. Riding), ...	—	—	—
" " (S. Riding), ...	—	—	—
" Waterford, ...	—	—	—
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.			
County Borough of Belfast, ...	—	—	—
" Londonderry, ...	—	—	—
County Antrim, ...	—	—	—
" Armagh, ...	—	—	—
" Cavan, ...	—	—	—
" Donegal, ...	—	—	—
" Down, ...	88 0 0	0 10 0	88 10 0
" Fermanagh, ...	—	—	—
" Londonderry, ...	—	—	—
" Monaghan, ...	—	—	—
" Tyrone, ...	—	—	—
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.			
County Galway, ...	—	—	—
" Leitrim, ...	—	—	—
" Mayo, ...	—	—	—
" Roscommon, ...	—	—	—
" Sligo, ...	—	—	—
Total, ...	88 0 0	0 10 0	88 10 0

* In this case the amount entered represents compensation paid for horses slaughtered on account of glanders.

Councils) under the Diseases of Animals Acts, and the during the Year 1907.

EXPENDITURE.			Amount repaid during the year ended 31st December, 1907, to the Local Authorities from the General Cattle Diseases Fund.	DISTRICTS OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.
Salaries and Allowances of Officers.	Other Expenses.	Total Expenditure.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.				
546 2 3	17 0 8	563 2 11	273 10 4	County Borough of Dublin.
152 1 0	45 4 0	197 5 0	93 14 0	County Carlow.
802 1 8	127 15 8	929 17 4	415 18 0	" Dublin.
225 4 4	—	225 4 4	270 7 5	" Kildare.
373 14 0	10 0 8	383 3 8	327 0 3	" Kilkenny.
205 12 0	58 18 3	264 10 3	288 12 8	King's County.
156 0 0	186 10 2	342 10 2	78 0 0	County Longford.
150 8 1	119 7 5	269 15 6	125 15 0	" Louth.
260 18 4	21 0 0	282 4 10	182 1 7	" Meath.
168 3 0	—	168 3 0	174 4 9	Queen's County.
192 1 0	149 18 8	341 19 8	145 17 9	County Wexmouth.
428 13 8	45 3 10	473 17 0	231 9 5	" Wexford.
265 15 0	0 1 0	265 16 0	131 18 3	" Wicklow.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.				
179 0 0	37 2 11	216 2 11	138 8 11	County Borough of Cork.
52 0 0	—	52 0 0	45 10 0	" " Limerick.
30 10 10	—	30 10 10	15 8 5	" " Waterford.
305 17 0	—	305 17 0	305 17 0	County Clare.
1,494 7 11	101 6 0	1,595 13 11	1,347 9 10	" Cork.
859 12 6	129 1 4	988 13 4	699 12 4	" Kerry.
855 15 0	14 18 8	870 13 6	495 4 8	" Limerick.
111 1 0	35 7 7	146 8 7	30 17 10	" Tipperary (N. Riding).
443 14 4	122 18 0	565 12 4	175 2 0	" " (S. Riding).
417 3 8	255 0 1	672 3 9	243 3 4	" Waterford.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.				
310 0 0	30 0 3	340 0 3	163 1 5	County Borough of Belfast.
50 0 0	—	50 0 0	25 0 0	" " Londonderry.
136 15 10	195 2 7	331 15 5	69 5 7	County Antrim.
216 8 3	163 1 7	380 10 3	161 13 4	" Armagh.
301 4 4	118 14 7	419 18 11	135 8 1	" Cavan.
493 8 5	45 15 1	539 13 6	247 6 0	" Donegal.
190 5 0	5 15 0	195 0 0	230 1 0	" Down.
88 8 0	26 8 11	114 13 11	59 4 0	" Fermanagh.
310 11 0	273 1 8	583 12 8	245 8 1	" Londonderry.
285 15 5	9 13 8	294 9 1	179 13 1	" Monaghan.
415 13 0	201 5 0	616 18 0	137 0 11	" Tyrone.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.				
420 0 0	4 13 0	424 13 0	520 0 0	County Galway.
170 3 10	22 0 0	192 3 10	88 17 5	" Leitrim.
638 15 1	82 13 10	720 11 11	595 17 4	" Mayo.
320 0 0	—	320 0 0	300 0 0	" Roscommon.
200 0 0	35 0 3	235 0 3	103 15 3	" Sligo.
13,637 17 5	2,790 5 2	16,426 12 7	9,439 13 1	Total.

† The amounts entered in this column include sums repaid to the Local Authorities in 1907 in respect of expenditure incurred by them in preceding years.

NUMBER OF ANIMALS IN IRELAND.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER of Cattle, Sheep, Swine, &c., in Ireland in each year from 1881 to 1907, inclusive.

YEARS.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.	Horses and Mules.	Asses.
1881, ...	3,836,695	3,230,185	1,016,839	266,078	574,746	187,183
1882, ...	3,987,311	3,071,755	1,430,128	263,272	585,925	187,732
1883, ...	4,016,933	3,219,311	1,348,361	263,146	591,427	189,700
1884, ...	4,112,789	3,315,312	1,360,550	254,411	562,439	191,230
1885, ...	4,228,851	3,478,036	1,269,092	264,437	570,430	197,170
1886, ...	4,183,924	3,300,013	1,213,143	266,176	578,299	196,245
1887, ...	4,137,404	3,377,830	1,463,456	271,720	587,234	199,512
1888, ...	4,099,195	3,636,060	1,397,325	266,078	595,368	203,183
1889, ...	4,094,174	3,789,187	1,380,070	303,033	604,302	206,236
1890, ...	4,210,316	4,323,395	1,570,306	327,144	614,894	213,038
1891, ...	4,448,511	4,722,013	1,367,712	330,337	621,479	216,293
1892, ...	4,531,125	4,827,777	1,113,472	332,726	635,213	217,000
1893, ...	4,464,057	4,421,455	1,182,417	325,173	643,123	218,730
1894, ...	4,391,830	4,105,180	1,380,324	318,907	632,530	224,513
1895, ...	4,353,032	3,913,440	1,338,664	304,820	609,147	224,406
1896, ...	4,408,133	4,080,711	1,404,586	306,445	639,175	230,721
1897, ...	4,464,874	4,157,906	1,327,450	299,080	639,485	230,253
1898, ...	4,486,949	4,287,551	1,253,012	270,437	620,390	231,639
1899, ...	4,507,457	4,304,507	1,353,310	303,509	610,415	237,177
1900, ...	4,608,550	4,386,870	1,208,521	366,078	607,056	242,367
1901, ...	4,673,323	4,873,750	1,219,135	312,400	603,798	238,930
1902, ...	4,732,221	4,215,855	1,327,810	303,654	609,162	242,882
1903, ...	4,804,112	3,944,004	1,383,510	290,120	625,541	243,241
1904, ...	4,075,718	3,827,919	1,315,120	293,222	634,861	244,145
1905, ...	4,815,215	3,748,332	1,104,216	284,069	638,678	244,606
1906, ...	4,638,924	3,714,832	1,244,138	287,342	635,380	245,569
1907, ...	4,576,498	3,815,808	1,317,068	247,347	625,585	237,540

TABLE 4.—NUMBER of Dogs Licensed in Ireland in each year from 1881 to 1907, inclusive.

(From information supplied by the Registrar of Petty Sessions Clerks.)

YEAR.	Dogs.	YEAR	Dogs.
1881, ...	323,212	1895, ...	419,795
1882, ...	317,880	1896, ...	423,234
1883, ...	325,078	1897, ...	423,140
1884, ...	326,572	1898, ...	408,970
1885, ...	331,310	1899, ...	404,740
1886, ...	331,544	1900, ...	407,700
1887, ...	358,870	1901, ...	422,750
1888, ...	360,332	1902, ...	432,900
1889, ...	375,301	1903, ...	443,750
1890, ...	384,097	1904, ...	455,840
1891, ...	394,677	1905, ...	468,190
1892, ...	394,843	1906, ...	478,100
1893, ...	399,737	1907, ...	485,000
1894, ...	414,537		

DISEASES AMONG ANIMALS IN IRELAND.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

TABLE 5.—NUMBER of Administrative Counties in Ireland in which Pleuro-Pneumonia was reported, with the Number of Outbreaks reported and the Number of Cattle attacked, and particulars relating thereto, from 1878, the year in which the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, came into force, to the year 1907, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Administrative Counties	Outbreaks.	Diseased Cattle.			Cattle slaughtered as having been in contact or otherwise exposed to infection.	Cattle slaughtered as suspected, but found free from disease.
			Attacked in each year.	Killed.	Died.		
1878. ...	20	1 365	2,265	2,612	143	—	—
1879. ...	20	946	2,631	1,945	86	—	—
1880. ...	21	739	1,641	1,560	41	—	—
1881. ...	22	703	1,350	1,321	37	46	—
1882. ...	17	534	1,355	1,226	28	22	—
1883. ...	15	488	1,201	1,584	25	69	—
1884. ...	9	400	1,194	1,133	11	12	—
1885. ...	10	329	1,246	1,229	17	29	—
1886. ...	4	243	1,050	1,041	9	161	—
1887. ...	5	240	819	805	14	344	—
1888.* ...	3	131	1,105	1,007	8	2,122	—
1889. ...	4	103	438	430	3	911	—
1890.† ...	4	95	692	690	2	2,115	11
1891. ...	10	133	536	522	14	3,661	92
1892. ...	6	86	459	454	5	4,679	217
1893. ...	—	—	—	—	—	25	167
1894. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	28
1895. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
1896. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1897. ...	—	—	—	—	—	144	2
1898-1907.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* The Pleuro-Pneumonia Slaughter (Ireland) Order, requiring Local Authorities to slaughter all cattle in contact with those affected with Pleuro-Pneumonia, as well as the affected cattle, came into force in March, 1888.

† The Contagious Diseases (Animals) (Pleuro-Pneumonia) Act came into force in Ireland on 1st September, 1890. This Act enables the Central Authority to slaughter cattle on account of Pleuro-Pneumonia and to pay compensation to the owners out of money voted by Parliament.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

TABLE 6.—NUMBER of Administrative Counties in Ireland in which Foot and Mouth Disease was reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, with the Number of Outbreaks reported and the Number of Animals attacked, from 1879 to 1907, inclusive

YEARS.	Number of Administrative Counties.	Outbreaks.	Animals attacked in each year.
1879,	1	1	64
1880,	—	—	—
1881,	—	—	—
1882,	—	—	—
1883,	20	3,510	114,502
1884,	12	31	1,139
1885 to 1907,	—	—	—

SWINE FEVER.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER of Administrative Counties in Ireland in which SWINE FEVER was reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, with the Number of Outbreaks reported and the Number of Swine returned as attacked, and particulars relating thereto, from the year 1880, in which year Swine Fever was declared a Contagious Disease for the purposes of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, to the 1st of November, 1893, when the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1883, came into operation, by which the Central Authority* was empowered to slaughter Swine and to pay compensation to the Owners out of moneys provided by Parliament.

YEARS.	Number of Administrative Counties.	Outbreaks.	DISEASED SWINE.						Swine slaughtered as having been in contact or otherwise exposed to infection.	Swine slaughtered as suspected but found free from disease.
			Remain- ing Disposed from the previous year.	Attacked in each year.	Killed.	Starved.	Re- covered.	Remain- ing Disposed at the end of each year.		
1880,	15	81	—	360	10	260	48	3	—	—
1881,	15	48	3	171	16	155	33	—	—	—
1882,	18	80	—	587	14	207	65	—	—	—
1883,	28	419	—	1,198	62	892	233	16	—	—
1884,	22	265	16	564	10	403	150	8	—	—
1885,	26	423	8	1,271	139	510	254	26	—	—
1886,	23	466	26	1,639	361	970	311	16	—	—
1887,	22	506	15	1,983	527	1,165	299	7	—	—
1888,	24	392	7	1,515	405	731	184	12	—	—
1889,	22	273	12	761	245	410	103	1	—	—
1890,	22	365	1	1,014	428	417	157	3	—	—
1891,	18	273	3	870	464	354	100	6	—	—
1892,	23	327	6	460	139	226	106	1	—	—
1893 (10 months ended 31st Oct.)†	25	199	1	414	85	226	94	—	7	—

* The Central Authority, viz., the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council to 1st April, 1890, and from that date the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland.

† The figures quoted for 1893 are for the first ten months only. The figures relating to the last two months of 1893 and to each subsequent year will be found in Table 8.

TABLE 8.—NUMBER of confirmed Outbreaks of Swine Fever in Ireland, Number of Swine which died, and Number of Swine slaughtered by order of the Central Authority* in Ireland, as Diseased or Exposed to Infection, in each Year from the 1st November, 1893,† to the Year ended 31st December, 1907, inclusive.

PERIOD.	Number of Outbreaks.	Diseased Swine which died.	Swine slaughtered and found after slaughter to have been diseased.	Swine slaughtered as having been in contact with diseased Swine, or otherwise exposed to infection.	Swine slaughtered as suspected, but found free from Swine Fever.
November and December, 1893,†	489	183	750	388	34
Year ended 31st December, 1894,	6,106	3,006	28,917	7,745	1,379
Do., do., 1895,	3,153	1,674	4,891	1,812	1,377
Do., do., 1896,	774	505	1,048	2,911	1,420
Do., do., 1897,	498	447	699	3,302	616
Do., do., 1898,	421	361	680	3,341	461
Do., do., 1899,	459	387	1,145	4,718	496
Do., do., 1900,	351	320	986	2,733	273
Do., do., 1901,	333	347	678	3,663	233
Do., do., 1902,	295	260	734	2,438	203
Do., do., 1903,	316	253	831	3,567	282
Do., do., 1904,	301	301	630	3,429	401
Do., do., 1905,	137	54	264	1,149	233
Do., do., 1906,	95	120	317	793	401
Do., do., 1907,	163	213	745	2,043	594

* The Central Authority, viz., the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council to 1st April, 1895, and from that date the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland.

† The figures quoted for 1893 are for the last two months only. For the figures relating to the first ten months of 1893 and to previous years, see Table 7.

TABLE 9.—NUMBER of Outbreaks of SWINE FEVER in the Administrative Counties of Ireland which were reported during the year 1907, with the Number of Swine reported to have died or to have been slaughtered.

Provinces.	Number of Administrative Counties in which Swine Fever was found to exist.	Number of Outbreaks.	Diseased Swine which died.	Swine slaughtered and found after slaughter to have been diseased.	Swine slaughtered as having been in contact with diseased Swine or otherwise exposed to infection.	Swine slaughtered as suspected but found free from Swine Fever.
ULSTER.	5	17	33	23	87	26
MUNSTER.	3	17	31	43	170	127
LEINSTER.	0	136	144	671	1,762	407
CONNAUGHT.	1	3	3	2	18	10
Total for Ireland.	16	163	211	745	2,037	569
Administrative Counties.						
ULSTER:						
County Borough of Belfast. ...	—	3	2	3	16	8
" Antrim.	—	3	7	5	7	3
" Armagh.	—	—	—	—	—	1
" Cavan.	—	8	21	17	61	7
" Down.	—	—	—	—	—	1
" Fermanagh.	—	2	4	4	12	—
" Monaghan.	—	1	1	—	1	—
MUNSTER:						
County Borough of Limerick. ...	—	—	—	—	—	1
" Clare.	—	—	—	—	—	1
" Cork.	—	7	19	16	96	27
" Kerry.	—	4	3	13	17	77
" Limerick.	—	6	9	15	63	45
" Tipperary, S.E.	—	—	—	—	—	2
" Waterford.	—	—	—	—	—	4
LEINSTER:						
County Borough of Dublin. ...	—	80	84	509	1,456	287
" Carlow.	—	—	—	—	—	2
" Dublin.	—	21	24	117	203	62
" Kildare.	—	4	16	20	32	13
" Kilkenny.	—	—	—	—	—	4
King's County.	—	—	—	—	—	1
County Meath.	—	2	3	1	8	10
Queen's County.	—	—	—	—	—	1
County Westmeath.	—	—	—	—	—	1
" Wexford.	—	4	5	12	38	6
" Wicklow.	—	5	2	12	6	10
CONNAUGHT:						
County Galway.	—	—	—	—	—	5
" Mayo.	—	3	3	2	18	5
TOTAL.	—	163	211	745	2,037	569

ANTHRAX.

TABLE 10.—NUMBER of Administrative Counties in Ireland in which ANTHRAX was reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, with the Number of Outbreaks reported and the Number of Animals attacked and particulars relating thereto, from 1878 to 1907, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Administrative Counties.	Outbreaks	DISEASED ANIMALS.				Animals slaughtered as having been in contact or otherwise exposed to infection.
			Attacked in each year.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	
1895 (Nov. and Dec. only)*	3	3	3	—	3	—	—
1897 (1st Jan. to 31st Dec.).	13	21	45	1	38	6	—
1898, ...	12	25	37	2	35	—	—
1899, ...	11	21	38	—	39	8	—
1900, ...	11	17	35	—	32	3	—
1891, ...	14	29	69	1	68	2	—
1892, ...	6	6	8	2	6	—	—
1893, ..	9	22	44	9	35	—	33
1894, ...	3	5	7	—	7	—	—
1895, ...	2	4	4	—	4	—	—
1896, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1897, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1898, ...	2	2	10	—	10	—	—
1899, ...	1	2	4	—	4	—	—
1900, ...	1	2	7	—	7	—	1
1901, ...	2	2	4	1	3	—	—
1902, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1903, ...	4	4	11	—	11	—	—
1904, ...	4	4	7	1	6	—	—
1905, ...	4	4	4	—	4	—	—
1906, ...	4	4	8	—	8	—	—
1907, ...	3	3	5	—	5	—	—

* Anthrax was first declared a Contagious Disease for the purposes of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts in the year 1886.

TABLE 11.—NUMBER of Outbreaks of ANTHRAX in the Administrative Counties of Ireland, reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities to have occurred during the year 1907, with the Number of Animals Reported to have died or to have been slaughtered.

PROVINCE.	Number of Administrative Counties in which Anthrax was found to exist.	Outbreaks.	Diseased Cattle which died.	Cattle slaughtered and found after slaughter to have been diseased.	Cattle slaughtered as having been in contact with diseased Cattle or otherwise exposed to infection.	Cattle slaughtered suspected but not found to be diseased.
ULSTER,	2	2	2	—	—	—
MUNSTER,	—	—	—	—	—	—
LEINSTER,	1	1	3	—	—	—
CONNAUGHT,	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR IRELAND,	3	3	5	—	—	—
Administrative Counties.						
ULSTER:						
County Antrim,		1	1	—	—	—
County Londonderry,		1	1	—	—	—
LEINSTER:						
County Wexford,		1	3	—	—	—
Total,		3	5	—	—	—

GLANDERS.

TABLE 12.—NUMBER of Administrative Counties in Ireland in which GLANDERS was reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, with the Number of Outbreaks reported and the Number of Animals attacked, and particulars relating thereto, from 1878 to 1907, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Administrative Counties	Outbreaks.	DISEASED ANIMALS.					Animals slaughtered as having been in contact or otherwise exposed to infection.	Animals slaughtered as suspected
			Remains- ing diseased from the previous year.	Attacked in each year.	Killed.	Died.	Re- covered.	Remains- ing diseased at the end of each year.	
1878, ...	—	—	—	3	No	Return.	—	—	—
1879, ...	13	—	—	43	—	—	3	—	—
1880, ...	16	22	—	30	36	—	1	—	—
1881, ..	11	22	—	23	21	1	1	—	—
1882, ...	16	25	—	29	18	5	5	1	—
1883, ...	13	16	1	12	17	2	1	—	—
1884, ..	8	14	—	15	13	2	—	—	—
1885, ...	13	19	—	24	17	3	3	1	—
1886, ...	0	11	1	21	21	—	1	—	—
1887, ...	9	14	—	16	14	—	2	—	—
1888, ...	10	11	—	11	7	3	1	—	—
1889, ...	9	13	—	13	9	1	3	—	—
1890, ...	4	12	—	19	10	—	—	—	—
1891, ...	7	13	—	13	13	—	—	—	—
1892, ...	3	7	—	9	9	—	—	—	—
1893, ...	3	6	—	10	10	—	—	—	5
1894, ...	6	13	—	24	33	1	—	—	5
1895, ..	4	5	—	5	5	—	—	—	2
1896, ...	4	7	—	10	10	—	—	—	8
1897, ...	2	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	1
1898, ...	4	6	—	8	8	—	—	—	7
1899, ...	5	9	—	14	13	1	—	—	9
1900, ...	4	10	—	15	11	4	—	—	4
1901, ...	4	5	—	6	5	1	—	—	—
1902, ...	10	10	—	43	38	5	—	—	1 Horse.
1903, ...	4	5	—	7	7	—	—	—	2 Horses.
1904, ..	7	11	—	34	31	3	—	—	11
1905, ...	11	20	—	106	101*	5	—	—	29†
1906, ...	5	3	—	16	15	1	—	—	3
1907, ...	3	7	—	12	11	1	—	—	1

* 26 Horses and 2 mules.

† 23 Horses and 1 ass.

TABLE 13.—NUMBER of Outbreaks of GLANDERS (including Farcy) in the Administrative Counties of Ireland, reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities to have occurred during the year 1907, with the Number of Animals reported to have died or to have been slaughtered.

PROVINCE,	Number of Administrative Counties in which Glanders or Farcy was found to exist,	Number of Outbreaks,	Diseased Horses which died,	Horses slaughtered and found to have been diseased,	Horses slaughtered as having been in contact with diseased Horses or otherwise exposed to infection,	Horses slaughtered as suspected but found free from Glanders or Farcy.
ULSTER,	3	7	1	11	—	1
MUNSTER,	—	—	—	—	—	—
LEINSTER,	—	—	—	—	—	—
CONNAUGHT,	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR IRELAND,	3	7	1	11	—	1

Administrative Counties,						
ULSTER:—						
County Donegal,		3	1	8	—	1
„ Londonderry,		1	—	1	—	—
„ Tyrone,		1	—	2	—	—
TOTAL,		7	1	11	—	1

RABIES.

TABLE 14.—NUMBER of Administrative Counties in Ireland in which RABIES was reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, with the Number of Animals attacked, and particulars relating thereto, from 1st November, 1886 (when Rabies was declared a Contagious Disease for the purposes of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act), to the Year 1907, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Administrative Counties.	DISEASED ANIMALS.			Animals destroyed as suspected, or as having been exposed to infection.
		Attacked in each year.	Killed.	Died.	
1886 (Nov. and Dec. only), ...	14	42	41	1	—
1887,	30	456	378	80	—
1888,	30	551	482	129	—
1889,	30	405	343	63	—
1890	28	353	299	54	—
1891,	27	470	384	86	—
1892	31	446	383	63	—
1893,	31	426	369	55	—
1894	32	779	689	90	12
1895	32	771	687	84	363
1896,	32	687	577	110	1,022
1897,	32	467	438	50	1,137
1898,	25	132	115	17	624
1899 ¹	25	92	80	6	313
1900	8	15	15	—	91
1901,	2	2	2	—	26
1902,	—	—	—	—	—
1903	2	2	2	—	—
1904	—	—	—	—	—
to	—	—	—	—	—
1907	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 15.—NUMBER of Administrative Counties in Ireland in which cases of RABIES were reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, with the Number of each kind of Animal reported to have been attacked in each Year from the first complete Year after the passing of the Rabies (Ireland) Order of 1886 (whereby Rabies was declared to be a Contagious Disease for the purposes of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts) to the Year, 1907, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Administrative Counties.	Number of Animals Attacked.									
		Dogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Goats.	Horses.	Asses.	Deer.	Other Animals.	Total.
1887, ...	30	286	91	31	20	4	5	14		*2	460
1888, ...	30	287	149	71	21	3	9	17	-	†1	561
1889 ...	30	260	95	30	19	6	5	11			465
1890, ...	28	247	70	14	6	4	2	11	-	-	360
1891 ...	27	262	88	42	8	4	4	12	49	‡1	479
1892, ...	31	274	103	35	7	5	6	10	2	‡4	490
1893, ...	31	269	100	17	13	1	5	13	-	-	434
1894, ...	32	526	154	27	27	3	10	36	-	‡2	779
1895, ...	32	567	123	29	17	8	6	17	-	‡4	771
1896, ...	32	491	103	48	16	2	6	15	-	‡1	687
1897, ...	32	391	68	21	10	1	6	11	-	‡4	497
1898, ...	26	100	13	-	10	3	2	3	-	‡1	132
1899, ...	24	80	6	-	-	1	-	4	-	‡1	88
1900, ...	8	13	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
1901, ...	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
1902, ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1903, ...	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
1904, } to 1907, }	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* 1 Jennet and 1 Fox.

† Male.

‡ Cats.

TABLE 26.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY of the Number of Cases of RABIES which occurred during each Month.

Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
1861.	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	120
1862.	14	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	120
1863.	1	1	1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	120
1864.	1	10	10	1	10	1	10	10	1	1	1	1	120
1865.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
1866.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
1867.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
1868.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
1869.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
1870.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
1871.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
1872.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
1873.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
1874.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
1875.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12

* The Meeting of Dogs (Private Order) was held from 1st July, 1871.

EPIZOOTIC LYMPHANGITIS.

TABLE 17.—NUMBER of Administrative Counties in Ireland in which EPIZOOTIC LYMPHANGITIS was reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, with the Number of Animals attacked, and particulars relating thereto, from 20th May, 1904 (when Epizootic Lymphangitis was declared a Contagious Disease for the purposes of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts), to the year 1907, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Administrative Counties.	Diseased Animals.			Animals destroyed as suspected, or as having been exposed to infection.
		Attacked in each year.	Killed.	Died.	
1904 (from 20th May), .	1	1	1	—	—
1905,	3	25	25	—	10
1906,	1	1	1	—	4
1907,	—	—	—	—	—

SHEEP SCAB.

TABLE 18.—NUMBER of Administrative Counties in Ireland in which SHEEP SCAB was reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, with the Number of Outbreaks reported and the Number of Sheep attacked, from 1880 to 1907, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Administrative Counties.	Outbreaks.	Sheep attacked in each year.
1880,	22	152	1,491
1881,	21	168	2,463
1882,	25	167	1,832
1883,	24	202	3,992
1884,	27	220	3,542
1885,	25	183	4,512
1886,	21	149	3,481
1887,	28	97	1,508
1888,	21	80	1,319
1889,	23	169	3,435
1890,	23	279	5,070
1891,	29	308	4,122
1892,	32	304	12,130
1893,	32	1 002	10,368
1894,	32	677	6,597
1895,	28	384	4,899
1896,	30	332	4,889
1897,	30	403	4,859
1898,	32	527	0 061
1899,	32	542	6,810
1900,	30	545	7,144
1901,	30	545	7,694
1902,	35	613	7,818
1903,	32	655	8,306
1904,	36	458	6,433
1905,	31	339	4,253
1906,	29	296	3,513
1907,	33	333	3,126

TABLE 19.—RETURN of the Number of Outbreaks of SHEEP SCAB in the Administrative Counties of Ireland which were reported to have occurred during the Year 1907, with the Number of Sheep reported to have been attacked by the Disease.

PROVINCES.	No. of Outbreaks.	No. of Sheep attacked.	Administrative Counties.	No. of Outbreaks.	No. of Sheep attacked.
ULSTER,	68	1,123	LEINSTER:		
MUNSTER,	70	807	County Carlow,	11	56
LEINSTER,	102	2,628	" Dublin,	11	402
CONNAUGHT,	37	590	" Kildare,	15	77
			" Kilkeony,	7	123
TOTAL FOR IRELAND, ...	233	5,198	King's County,	6	45
Administrative Counties.			County Longford,	5	43
ULSTER:			" Louth,	8	62
County Borough of Belfast, ...	1	1	" Meath,	33	72
" Antrim,	5	240	Queen's County,	6	46
" Armagh,	3	329	County Westmeath,	6	57
" Cavan,	3	60	" Wexford,	18	233
" Donegal,	7	70	" Wicklow,	24	295
" Down,	32	295			
" Fermanagh,	3	8	CONNAUGHT:		
" Londonderry,	8	73	County Galway,	11	381
" Monaghan,	1	2	" Mayo,	13	43
" Tyrone,	5	45	" Roscommon,	12	123
MUNSTER:			" Sligo,	1	4
County Clare,	3	70	TOTAL,	233	5,198
" Cork,	43	380			
" Kerry,	12	103			
" Limerick,	10	133			
" Tipperary, N.B.,	2	46			
" Tipperary, S.B.,	1	1			
" Waterford,	5	154			

PARASITIC MANGE.

TABLE 20.—NUMBER of Administrative Counties in Ireland in which PARASITIC MANGE was reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, with the Number of Outbreaks reported and the Number of Animals attacked, from 1899* to 1907, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Administrative Counties.	Outbreaks.	Animals attacked in each year.
1899,*	13	57	83
1900,	18	168	163
1901,	24	174	331
1902,	27	161	221
1903,	30	195	295
1904,	28	162	222
1905,	33	167	322
1906,	23	85	130
1907,	23	77	94

*The Parasitic Mange (Ireland) Order came into force on the 21st August, 1899.

TABLE III.—HARVEST OF THE NUMBER OF OUTBREAKS OF PANCREATIC MALARIA IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES OF IRELAND WHICH WAS REPORTED TO HAVE OCCURRED DURING THE YEAR 1897, WITH THE NUMBER OF ANIMALS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN ATTACKED BY THE DISEASE.

FARMERS.					No. of Gallinies.	No. of Acreage owned.	Administrative Function.					No. of Gallinies.	No. of Acreage owned.
CLYDE,	—	—	—	—	10	10	Mayors: County Board of Cork, — — — — — 4 4 " Cork, — — — — — 10 10 " Kerry, — — — — — 3 3 " Limerick, — — — — — 4 4 " Tipperary, S.E., — — — — — 4 4 " Tipperary, S.W., — — — — — 3 3 Assessors: County Board of Dublin, — — — — — 5 5 " Dublin, — — — — — 1 1 " Dublin, — — — — — 4 4 " Longford, — — — — — 2 2 Queen's County, — — — — — 2 2 County Wicklow, — — — — — 3 3 " Wicklow, — — — — — 3 3 Deputies: County Board of Wick, — — — — — 3 3 TOTAL — — — — — 37 37					37	37
KEATINGE,	—	—	—	—	10	10							
LITTON,	—	—	—	—	10	10							
COCKBURN,	—	—	—	—	1	1							
TOTAL FOR IRELAND, —					37	37							
Administrative Function.													
Mayors:													
County Board of Belfast,	—	—	—	—	10	10							
" Belfast,	—	—	—	—	3	3							
" Antrim,	—	—	—	—	2	2							
" Carrick,	—	—	—	—	2	2							
" Donagh,	—	—	—	—	2	2							
" Down,	—	—	—	—	10	10							
" Londonderry,	—	—	—	—	2	2							
" Monaghan,	—	—	—	—	2	2							
" Tyrone,	—	—	—	—	2	2							

ANIMALS EXPORTED

TABLE 22.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to

YEAR.	CATTLE.					
	OXEN, BULLS, AND COWS.				Calves.	Total.
	Fat Cattle.	Store Cattle for Fattening or Breeding Purposes.	Other Cattle.	Total.		
1878, . . .	245,944	416,759	4,951	667,657	61,591	729,231
1879, . . .	247,897	329,344	6,845	574,986	66,384	641,370
1880, . . .	232,905	417,203	2,819	652,927	68,471	721,391
1881, . . .	279,125	260,809	3,701	533,725	37,332	571,557
1882, . . .	291,777	427,796	3,006	722,581	52,698	775,274
1883, . . .	229,603	278,518	1,819	509,940	44,927	554,867
1884, . . .	255,026	387,352	2,226	644,598	71,245	715,843
1885, . . .	244,348	342,338	1,884	588,176	52,300	640,476
1886, . . .	255,156	388,917	1,247	645,320	42,669	717,339
1887, . . .	331,119	302,878	2,283	636,280	32,373	668,653
1888, . . .	282,537	405,540	2,941	691,018	47,088	738,106
1889, . . .	248,262	372,682	1,432	622,376	47,367	669,743
1890, . . .	210,338	360,768	1,152	572,258	58,449	630,707
1891, . . .	240,183	328,075	3,585	567,843	68,659	636,502
1892, . . .	250,583	308,897	6,278	565,758	56,290	622,048
1893, . . .	316,844	318,545	6,473	641,862	48,307	690,169
1894, . . .	340,748	422,534	7,595	770,877	65,867	836,744
1895, . . .	302,555	414,809	6,029	723,403	68,571	791,974
1896, . . .	274,472	349,800	3,837	628,109	54,461	682,570
1897, . . .	253,175	419,392	5,048	677,615	62,494	740,109
1898, . . .	275,779	400,963	4,101	741,774	69,588	811,362
1899, . . .	278,004	442,021	6,219	726,244	46,668	772,912
1900, . . .	275,450	427,801	7,442	710,693	34,710	745,403
1901, . . .	261,690	344,554	6,290	612,534	29,729	642,263
1902, . . .	306,802	558,554	16,634	871,990	86,161	958,151
1903, . . .	246,887	556,696	6,724	810,307	87,629	897,936
1904, . . .	352,186	470,361	6,896	829,443	62,929	892,372
1905, . . .	224,943	435,107	6,204	666,254	62,316	728,570
1906, . . .	240,566	473,425	5,807	719,808	56,486	776,294
1907, . . .	292,104	492,790	6,321	791,215	50,868	842,083

FROM IRELAND.

Great Britain during each of the Years from 1878 to 1907, inclusive.

SHEEP.			SWINE.			TOTAL CATTLE, SHEEP, AND SWINE.	YEAR.
Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	Fat Swine.	Store Swine.	Total.		
446,628	196,871	642,999	401,167	69,389	470,547	1,842,767	1878
506,021	166,760	672,571	371,079	58,584	429,663	1,744,494	1879
592,806	211,937	714,763	388,038	39,237	372,890	1,809,044	1880
415,793	161,924	577,627	346,532	33,463	382,965	1,432,179	1881
398,848	144,559	558,404	453,445	49,463	502,906	1,843,984	1882
312,108	148,621	460,729	433,793	27,224	461,017	1,478,618	1883
305,405	177,819	553,285	437,227	19,451	456,678	1,705,868	1884
439,419	198,089	629,990	379,639	27,925	398,564	1,608,124	1885
493,843	240,259	754,213	391,699	29,776	391,285	1,872,887	1886
321,614	226,924	548,558	438,155	42,761	480,920	1,698,741	1887
400,830	236,748	657,544	499,630	49,292	544,972	1,921,272	1888
373,319	249,374	613,987	428,103	43,448	473,551	1,757,981	1889
387,220	249,741	656,961	348,417	89,745	400,162	1,871,841	1890
568,498	329,477	883,175	458,890	43,968	503,684	2,027,081	1891
713,910	368,549	1,082,408	487,877	42,874	409,991	2,267,919	1892
706,299	402,661	1,107,860	409,242	61,329	456,571	2,255,290	1893
574,471	382,680	957,101	515,047	69,329	384,907	2,360,022	1894
381,875	390,093	662,578	590,799	46,529	547,320	1,991,405	1895
397,184	346,142	723,396	674,677	38,912	610,589	2,029,465	1896
485,708	388,806	894,515	693,459	41,848	695,307	2,245,894	1897
449,058	388,900	835,495	566,723	32,962	588,785	2,225,693	1898
452,070	419,883	871,953	600,859	37,793	680,553	2,332,778	1899
475,081	384,182	862,208	873,847	41,855	715,299	2,322,984	1900
484,016	388,809	843,825	599,282	36,997	595,129	2,082,092	1901
689,819	456,483	1,055,892	693,108	34,864	637,073	2,053,018	1902
444,762	380,517	825,679	641,491	28,319	669,920	2,293,244	1903
372,158	667,197	739,266	478,922	26,168	605,080	2,018,709	1904
650,843	846,078	700,626	399,791	1,032	268,823	1,813,580	1905
293,174	364,329	657,418	408,519	19,920	429,499	1,862,217	1906
317,099	348,370	665,415	448,578	33,228	481,907	1,984,290	1907

(continued on next page.)

ANIMALS EXPORTED FROM IRELAND.

TABLE 22 (continued).—NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain during each of the Years from 1878 to 1907, inclusive.

YEAR.	GOATS.	HORSES.				Mules or Jennets.	ASSES.	TOTAL ANIMALS.
		Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.			
1878 .	4,454	67	6,918	10,056	17,941	18	302	1,861,482
1879 .	4,307	45	9,569	14,819	21,026	31	277	1,772,945
1880 .	4,094	76	11,217	10,008	32,301	38	572	1,846,086
1881 .	4,062	45	11,921	19,850	38,816	32	879	1,570,448
1882 .	5,256	67	11,711	18,480	28,288	19	372	1,877,469
1883 .	5,272	32	10,128	14,801	24,942	18	465	1,866,276
1884 .	5,440	74	10,722	16,290	27,086	19	607	1,716,966
1885 .	5,508	64	11,603	16,490	28,163	17	702	1,795,314
1886 .	6,171	43	12,497	16,239	28,779	25	823	1,966,683
1887 .	5,950	68	11,801	15,760	27,634	14	1,181	1,733,394
1888 .	4,472	67	12,388	17,873	29,328	18	1,086	1,966,676
1889 .	5,968	80	13,647	18,097	31,824	10	1,244	1,780,127
1890 .	7,798	105	14,025	19,422	34,152	17	1,290	1,915,104
1891 .	8,281	125	14,665	19,210	33,890	19	1,049	2,070,216
1892 .	7,465	113	14,377	16,101	32,081	6	805	2,246,354
1893 .	8,200	151	13,353	16,883	30,390	17	461	2,209,274
1894 .	6,005	183	14,484	18,042	33,609	30	678	2,460,913
1895 .	5,872	188	15,870	19,002	34,960	20	1,030	2,636,244
1896 .	8,307	181	18,048	21,619	39,856	181	2,313	2,075,613
1897 .	3,449	153	17,500	20,879	38,422	35	2,064	2,389,794
1898 .	3,539	160	18,200	20,464	38,864	11	2,263	2,370,225
1899 .	5,457	122	19,471	22,494	42,087	174	2,842	2,381,336
1900 .	1,849	103	16,820	19,183	35,906	67	2,279	2,553,786
1901 .	2,816	194	11,407	13,646	25,207	38	1,817	2,112,280
1902 .	1,448	222	11,143	13,804	25,290	122	1,785	2,861,039
1903 .	1,519	265	12,837	14,687	27,719	14	908	2,325,494
1904 .	2,009	235	12,909	14,856	27,600	13	1,221	2,047,433
1905 .	2,291	302	14,192	16,329	30,723	10	1,723	1,848,327
1906 .	2,417	257	15,816	18,243	33,816	11	1,037	1,600,966
1907 .	2,087	190	15,184	17,890	33,263	23	1,596	2,021,304

TABLE 23.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain during the Year ended 31st December, 1907, showing the Ports of Embarkation in Ireland.

IRISH PORTS.	CATTLE.				
	Fat.	Stores.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.
Ballina,	203	71	509	—	883
Belfast,	24,351	115,681	—	1,424	142,956
Coleraine,	86	1,441	5	—	1,532
Cork,	9,223	38,958	1,440	29,731	79,352
Drogheda,	20,234	15,964	—	8	36,206
Dublin,	176,576	147,895	1,227	7,447	325,945
Dundalk,	6,570	19,267	—	—	25,837
Dundrum (Down),	—	423	—	—	423
Greensboro,	1,977	21,276	5	40	23,298
Larne,	1,525	25,222	18	1,706	28,471
Limerick,	2,005	490	—	262	2,857
Londonderry,	18,551	51,165	1,473	3,423	74,612
Newry,	794	7,337	—	2	8,133
Portrush,	25	924	—	—	949
Rosslare,	—	—	—	—	—
Sligo,	1,071	1,328	408	1	2,808
Waterford,	27,265	39,877	777	1,709	69,638
Westport,	1,046	38	353	—	1,437
Wexford,	4,592	1,751	5	5	6,353
TOTAL,	224,104	492,790	6,221	50,858	841,973

(continued on next page)

TABLE 24.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain during the Year ended 31st December, 1907, showing the Ports of Debarcation in Great Britain.

BRITISH PORTS.	CATTLE.				
	Fat.	Stores.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.
Aldersham,	6,231	27,740	—	162	34,133
Ayr,	7,287	42,583	18	1,243	50,931
Barrow,	693	8,517	—	—	9,210
Bristol,	5,473	18,695	2	4,378	28,548
Campbelltown,	—	86	—	—	86
Cardiff,	—	—	—	—	—
Dover,	—	29	—	—	29
Falmouth,	—	10	—	—	10
Fishguard,	10,518	36,722	122	20,293	77,655
Fleetwood,	7,389	11,222	32	94	18,737
Glasgow,	32,772	31,192	4,065	13,232	81,261
Greenock,	1,246	12,697	21	101	14,065
Heysham,	7,285	48,981	—	149	56,415
Holyhead,	35,873	68,194	26	1,695	104,188
Liverpool,	150,602	115,819	1,891	6,719	264,931
London,	8	0	—	—	8
Manchester,	27,123	1,107	11	6	28,247
Newhaven,	—	15	—	23	38
Plymouth,	2,120	259	—	657	3,036
Silloth,	10,034	2,900	—	14	12,948
Southampton,	668	327	—	151	1,146
Stranraer,	1,456	12,749	—	1,344	25,549
Whitehaven,	—	423	—	—	423
TOTAL,	202,104	492,790	6,221	50,858	841,973

(continued on next page)

TABLE 23 (continued).—NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland showing the Ports of

IRISH PORTS.	SHEEP.			SWINE.			Goats.
	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	Pigs.	Stags.	Total.	
Ballina, ...	833	5,807	6,700	1,423	-	1,423	-
Belfast, ...	11,111	25,492	34,603	14,019	7,992	21,011	158
Coleraine, ...	15	69	84	132	-	132	-
Cork, ...	19,370	29,096	48,466	30,824	346	31,170	3
Drogheda, ...	21,711	21,201	51,115	4,403	1,950	6,353	37
Dublin, ...	179,893	160,102	339,995	250,490	354	250,844	48
Dundalk, ...	3,469	12,553	16,022	27,599	7,045	34,644	1,088
Dundrum (Down), ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greencore, ...	8,089	18,702	26,791	4,283	1,923	6,206	610
Larne, ...	929	1,837	2,466	416	13,671	14,087	63
Lisnorick, ...	104	76	170	-	-	-	2
Londonderry, ...	12,133	17,408	29,541	6,891	925	7,816	2
Newry, ...	4,480	7,223	11,703	1,730	76	1,806	37
Portrush, ...	98	36	134	2,173	17	2,190	-
Rosslare, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sligo, ...	4,390	5,393	10,283	23,081	-	23,081	8
Waterford, ...	21,796	21,594	43,390	60,434	4	60,438	8
Westport, ...	10,012	7,972	17,284	6,947	-	6,947	-
Wexford, ...	12,430	4,982	16,512	12,980	-	12,980	2
TOTAL, ...	317,030	343,376	660,416	448,578	33,329	481,907	2,007

TABLE 24 (continued).—NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland showing the Ports of

BRITISH PORTS.	SHEEP.			SWINE.			Goats.
	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	Pigs.	Stags.	Total.	
Androssa, ...	180	239	419	629	6,150	6,779	116
Ayr, ...	1,229	2,116	3,345	4,099	8,285	13,384	15
Barrow, ...	61	240	301	4,018	170	5,088	-
Bristol, ...	18,386	7,930	26,316	30,092	-	30,092	4
Chapelton, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cardiff, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dover, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Falmouth, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fishguard, ...	16,874	18,300	35,174	18,034	4	18,038	3
Fleetwood, ...	6,907	17,619	24,526	3,079	1,785	4,864	6
Glasgow, ...	2,510	10,812	13,322	35,088	776	35,864	8
Greenock, ...	70	73	143	243	376	619	20
Heysham, ...	3,038	4,196	13,134	41,431	160	41,591	3
Holyhead, ...	58,506	58,985	117,491	102,387	2,667	105,054	614
Liverpool, ...	187,241	206,287	393,528	199,951	5,868	205,819	1,196
London, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manchester, ...	17,521	21,358	38,879	3,898	-	3,898	2
Newhaven, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plymouth, ...	-	10	10	1,265	-	1,265	1
Southampton, ...	1,108	619	1,727	-	-	-	-
Stranraer, ...	543	39	582	1,662	-	1,662	-
Whitehaven, ...	45	653	708	1	7,760	7,761	58
TOTAL, ...	817,639	343,370	660,416	448,578	33,329	481,907	2,007

to Great Britain during the Year ended 31st December, 1907,
Embarkation in Ireland.

Horses.				Males or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.	Irish Ports.
Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.				
-	2	-	2	-	3	3,999	Ballina.
16	2,792	5,635	8,743	8	104	208,451	Belfast.
-	24	21	45	-	3	1,799	Cotnamine.
4	794	1,389	2,187	6	592	181,803	Cork.
-	91	82	173	-	-	24,510	Drogheda.
148	5,514	5,030	10,598	8	91	913,578	Dublin.
-	486	465	951	-	427	81,350	Dundalk.
-	-	-	-	-	-	425	Dundrum (Down).
-	3,477	2,413	5,890	1	9	51,165	Greensore.
9	109	270	454	-	2	45,904	Larne.
-	3	9	12	-	3	3,058	Limerick.
4	302	281	687	1	7	115,470	Londonderry.
-	21	20	41	-	6	21,316	Newry.
-	3	-	3	-	-	3,276	Portrush.
2	4	2	8	-	-	8	Rosslare.
-	12	19	31	-	1	45,190	Sligo.
16	1,538	1,909	3,477	1	343	150,285	Waterford.
-	8	9	17	-	2	25,687	Westport.
-	10	24	34	-	3	35,833	Wexford.
169	15,164	17,890	33,253	23	1,596	2,021,204	TOTAL.

to Great Britain during the Year ended 31st December, 1907,
Debarcation in Great Britain.

Horses.				Males or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.	British Ports.
Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.				
-	244	1,013	1,357	1	3	41,791	Androsian.
1	123	344	468	-	8	68,031	Ayr.
-	182	308	680	-	14	14,963	Barrow.
1	358	710	1,064	2	302	81,174	Bristol.
-	-	-	-	-	-	86	Campbelltown.
-	-	2	2	-	-	2	Cardiff.
-	-	-	-	-	-	29	Dover.
-	2	1	3	-	-	13	Falmouth.
10	1,300	2,193	4,014	-	224	129,908	Fishguard.
6	987	1,585	2,563	-	22	52,313	Fleetwood.
11	858	1,532	2,421	3	43	188,542	Glasgow.
2	27	83	99	-	1	14,910	Greenock.
3	929	1,573	2,505	2	7	112,706	Heysham.
139	7,284	5,830	13,249	4	16	397,929	Holyhead.
10	1,620	1,834	3,454	4	348	768,733	Liverpool.
-	7	13	20	-	1	35	London.
-	266	296	561	2	33	71,672	Manchester.
-	10	7	17	-	1	55	Newhaven.
1	29	39	69	-	-	4,377	Plymouth.
-	29	36	65	-	-	15,300	Silloth.
-	67	146	213	5	8	2,347	Southampton.
9	107	275	451	-	1	30,438	Stranraer.
-	-	-	-	-	-	425	Whitehaven.
199	15,164	17,890	33,253	23	1,596	2,021,204	TOTAL.

TABLE 25.—RETURN of the Number of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1907, showing the Ports of Debarkation in Great Britain and the Isle of Man, and the Ports in Ireland at which the Animals were shipped.

ARDROSSAN.

Irish Ports.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.
Belfast, ...	32,705	413	2,702	81	1,341	1	2	37,245
Dundalk, ...	80	—	3,952	—	7	—	—	4,039
Newry, ...	358	—	125	34	9	—	1	527
Total, ...	33,123	413	8,779	115	1,357	1	3	41,791

AYR.

Belfast, ...	43,033	1,582	6,928	—	955	—	7	52,505
Larne, ...	7,008	1,708	6,330	10	3	—	1	15,116
Total, ...	50,041	3,290	13,258	10	958	—	8	68,622

BARROW.

Belfast, ...	9,010	301	5,088	—	650	—	14	14,953
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BRISTOL.

Belfast, ...	4	—	—	—	5	—	—	9
Cork, ...	9,335	13,487	6,547	3	423	1	38	29,834
Dublin, ...	2	—	29	—	106	—	—	137
Waterford, ...	13,456	7,487	18,425	—	499	1	320	39,787
Wexford, ...	3,612	2,312	10,001	1	31	—	1	15,963
Total, ...	26,448	23,286	30,002	4	1,064	2	368	81,174

CAMPBELLTOWN.

Belfast, ...	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
Coleraine, ...	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	50
Total, ...	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	80

CARDIFF.

Belfast, ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
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DOUGLAS.

Belfast, ...	307	548	—	—	101	—	—	1,056
Dublin, ...	670	2,440	—	—	2	—	—	3,012
Total, ...	1,037	2,948	—	—	103	—	—	4,088

TABLE 25.—RETURN of the Number of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1907, showing the Ports of Debarcation in Great Britain and the Isle of Man, and the Ports in Ireland at which the Animals were shipped.

DOVER.

IRISH PORTS.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.
Waterford, ...	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	29

FALMOUTH.

Dublin, ...	10	—	—	—	3	—	—	13
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FISHGUARD.

Cork, ...	37,669	25,184	7,833	—	1,191	—	213	73,135
Rosslare, ...	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	8
Waterford, ...	34,111	9,080	10,740	3	2,815	—	11	56,760
Total, ...	71,770	35,264	18,628	3	4,014	—	224	139,603

FLEETWOOD.

Belfast, ...	12,267	17,444	4,358	6	2,480	—	19	36,574
Londonderry, ...	7,470	7,032	1,106	—	78	—	3	15,739
Total, ...	19,737	24,526	5,464	6	2,558	—	22	52,313

GLASGOW.

Belfast, ...	781	309	818	—	2	—	3	1,904
Belfast, ...	16,665	374	371	3	799	1	29	18,612
Coleraine, ...	1,485	84	132	—	45	—	3	1,749
Cork, ...	7,334	320	195	—	245	—	—	8,154
Dublin, ...	57,030	4,506	8,963	—	961	1	1	71,372
Limerick, ...	2,857	779	—	2	12	—	3	3,653
Londonderry, ...	37,925	5,603	3,926	2	295	1	2	48,853
Portrush, ...	945	134	2,171	—	3	—	—	3,257
Sligo, ...	2,870	1,160	19,838	1	22	—	1	23,638
Waterford, ...	4,264	150	—	—	44	—	—	4,558
Westport, ...	631	157	—	—	3	—	1	692
Total, ...	181,881	12,224	35,864	8	2,421	3	43	183,542

GREENOCK.

Belfast, ...	5,329	—	—	20	22	—	—	5,381
Dublin, ...	—	—	—	—	45	—	—	45
Londonderry, ...	8,700	113	600	—	24	—	1	9,438
Portrush, ...	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	19
Waterford, ...	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
Total, ...	14,055	113	619	20	92	—	1	14,940

TABLE 25.—RETURN of the Number of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1907, showing the Ports of Debarcation in Great Britain and the Isle of Man, and the Ports in Ireland at which the Animals were shipped.

HEYSHAM.

IRISH PORTS.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.
Belfast, ...	13,825	337	1	3	2,131	2	6	16,305
Dublin, ..	25,635	19,278	40,052	—	306	—	—	75,271
Londonderry, ...	16,605	2,516	887	—	68	—	1	19,486
Total, ...	55,515	13,134	41,546	3	2,505	2	7	113,709

HOLYHEAD.

Dublin, ...	82,462	85,601	157,888	4	7,300	3	7	333,965
Greenore, ...	23,998	26,851	6,805	610	5,890	1	9	64,165
Total, ...	106,460	112,452	164,364	614	13,290	4	16	397,729

LIVERPOOL.

Ballina, ...	83	6,466	605	—	—	—	—	7,154
Belfast, ...	8,807	14,152	2,506	12	923	4	25	26,430
Cork, ...	21,332	8,467	13,763	—	106	—	335	43,903
Drogheda, ...	36,836	51,115	6,359	37	173	—	—	94,510
Dublin, ...	126,817	168,904	40,321	43	1,170	—	50	337,305
Dundalk, ...	25,777	21,022	30,973	1,035	944	—	427	60,211
Londonderry, ...	8,412	14,196	1,300	—	22	—	—	23,930
Newry, ...	7,695	11,573	1,681	3	32	—	5	21,089
Sligo, ...	236	9,127	13,173	7	9	—	—	21,552
Warrenpoint, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford, ...	16,292	26,145	16,223	5	68	—	2	68,735
Westport, ...	906	17,137	6,947	—	14	—	1	24,905
Wexford, ...	2,751	14,360	2,968	1	3	—	2	19,925
Total, ...	254,934	392,628	145,809	1,108	3,464	4	848	798,733

LONDON.

Belfast, ...	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	17
Cork, ...	14	—	—	—	—	—	1	15
Dublin, ...	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
Total, ...	14	—	—	—	20	—	1	35

MANCHESTER.

Belfast, ...	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	7
Dublin, ...	23,297	33,779	3,891	2	661	2	33	71,663
Total, ...	23,297	33,779	3,898	2	661	2	33	71,671

TABLE 25.—RETURN of the Number of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1907, showing the Ports of Debarkation in Great Britain and the Isle of Man, and the Ports in Ireland at which the Animals were shipped.

NEWHAVEN.

Irish Ports.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.
Belfast, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford, ...	37	—	—	—	17	—	1	55
Total, ...	37	—	—	—	17	—	1	55

OBAN.

Dublin, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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PLYMOUTH.

Belfast, ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Cork, ...	2,903	10	1,305	—	62	—	—	4,180
Dublin, ...	31	—	—	—	12	—	—	43
Waterford, ...	98	—	60	—	5	—	—	153
Total, ...	3,032	10	1,365	1	69	—	—	4,377

SILLOTH.

Dublin, ...	13,608	1,627	—	—	65	—	—	15,300
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SOUTHAMPTON.

Belfast, ...	45	—	—	—	8	—	1	54
Cork, ...	765	61	1,362	—	170	5	5	2,651
Dublin, ...	2	—	—	—	6	—	—	9
Waterford, ...	176	523	—	—	29	—	—	728
Total, ...	989	584	1,362	—	213	5	6	3,347

TABLE 25.—RETURN of the NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1907, showing the Ports of Debarcation in Great Britain and the Isle of Man, and the Ports in Ireland at which the Animals were shipped.

STRANRAER.

Irish Ports.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.
Larne, ...	21,529	708	7,751	53	451	—	1	30,493

SWANSEA.

Belfast, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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WHITEHAVEN.

Belfast, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dundrum (Down),	423	—	—	2	—	—	—	425
Total, ...	423	—	—	2	—	—	—	425

TABLE 26.—RETURN of the NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during each Month of the Year ended 31st December, 1907.

Months.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.
January, ...	49,345	13,902	60,980	27	2,278	—	25	121,563
February, ...	40,550	6,337	53,514	27	1,908	2	47	102,381
March, ...	52,450	8,330	49,801	91	2,465	3	166	113,386
April, ...	55,557	9,363	33,783	350	3,208	1	239	102,591
May, ...	50,124	41,618	27,341	501	4,200	2	382	124,307
June, ...	55,187	102,625	10,901	402	3,350	3	305	178,773
July, ...	53,578	120,092	13,020	317	3,175	1	244	190,037
August, ...	80,661	135,122	16,551	173	3,606	5	130	237,270
September, ...	87,040	85,035	26,270	78	2,907	4	77	204,633
October, ...	127,594	61,124	46,344	60	2,812	1	31	238,975
November, ...	127,020	65,716	62,062	16	2,136	1	3	237,944
December, ...	62,048	22,450	62,452	4	1,363	—	7	155,362
Total, ...	843,616	685,303	481,907	2,037	33,355	23	1,506	2,025,296

TABLE 37. —NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to the Isle of Man during each of the Years from 1878 to 1907, inclusive.

YEAR.	CATTLE.					
	OXEN, BULLS, AND COWS.				Calves.	Total.
	Fat Cattle.	Store Cattle for Fattening or Breeding purposes.	Other Cattle.	Total.		
1878,	.	252	.	252	20	279
1879,	.	154	.	154	36	240
1880,	.	659	7	666	17	683
1881,	.	529	.	529	.	529
1882,	.	565	.	565	27	592
1883	.	416	.	416	37	473
1884,	.	332	.	332	335	667
1885,	8	432	10	450	26	476
1886,	101	703	.	804	5	809
1887,	29	456	.	465	14	482
1888,	23	799	.	822	4	826
1889,	10	644	.	656	9	685
1890,	2	428	.	460	4	464
1891,	68	558	.	583	17	610
1892,	.	24	.	24	22	46
1893,	40	636	.	676	42	718
1894,	94	780	.	874	14	888
1895,	148	415	.	583	8	591
1896,	203	510	.	715	1	710
1897,	137	690	.	827	30	857
1898,	74	704	.	778	24	802
1899,	156	535	.	691	31	722
1900,	192	464	.	596	20	616
1901,	110	324	.	434	15	449
1902,	106	551	1	1,048	62	1,110
1903,	68	748	.	816	73	891
1904,	100	686	.	786	48	834
1905,	87	694	.	781	22	803
1906,	51	805	.	856	51	907
1907,	233	765	.	998	39	1,037

(continued on next page.)

ANIMALS EXPORTED.

TABLE 27 (continued).—NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from
1878 to 1907.

YEAR.	SHEEP.			SWINE.			Total Cattle, Sheep, and Swine.
	Sheep.	Lamba.	Total.	Fat Swine.	Store Swine.	Total.	
1878, . . .	184	.	184	1	11	12	478
1879, . . .	400	30	430	.	.	.	670
1880, . . .	522	50	572	.	.	.	1,255
1881, . . .	1,554	283	1,837	1	.	1	2,377
1882, . . .	702	.	702	.	.	.	1,355
1883, . . .	178	.	178	.	.	.	641
1884, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	607
1885, . . .	37	2	39	.	30	30	545
1886, . . .	182	66	248	1	6	7	1,124
1887, . . .	179	91	270	.	6	6	757
1888, . . .	170	331	510	.	26	26	1,362
1889, . . .	612	72	684	.	.	.	1,340
1890, . . .	1,841	640	2,481	.	.	.	2,946
1891, . . .	458	909	1,367	.	2	2	1,079
1892, . . .	388	1,875	2,263	.	.	.	2,309
1893, . . .	233	1,994	2,227	2	.	2	2,947
1894, . . .	142	1,738	1,880	.	15	15	2,783
1895, . . .	235	3,200	3,435	.	.	.	4,110
1896, . . .	469	3,465	3,934	.	.	.	4,630
1897, . . .	900	4,849	5,749	10	14	24	6,820
1898, . . .	216	3,170	3,386	.	10	10	4,192
1899, . . .	144	3,781	3,925	.	7	7	4,634
1900, . . .	823	4,111	4,934	.	59	59	5,109
1901, . . .	226	3,068	3,294	1	19	20	4,302
1902, . . .	168	1,975	2,143	68	1	69	3,320
1903, . . .	1	2,900	2,901	.	.	.	3,792
1904, . . .	998	1,820	2,817	.	167	167	3,328
1905, . . .	438	2,780	3,218	.	.	.	4,019
1906, . . .	452	1,547	2,000	.	.	.	2,918
1907, . . .	128	2,820	2,948	.	.	.	2,985

Ireland to the Isle of Man during each of the Years from inclusive.

Guns.	HORSES.				Mules or Jennets	Asses.	Total Animals.	YEAR
	Stal- lions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.				
.	.	1	3	4	.	1	430	1876.
3	.	3	2	5	.	.	678	1879.
1	.	6	8	14	.	.	1,370	1880.
68	.	50	36	86	.	8	2,529	1881.
11	.	14	38	52	.	.	1,418	1882.
.	.	38	55	93	.	.	757	1883.
.	.	39	69	101	1	1	772	1884.
.	.	73	59	132	.	.	690	1885.
.	1	63	100	164	.	1	1,525	1886.
17	.	45	48	93	.	3	870	1887.
5	.	48	62	110	.	.	1,477	1888.
77	1	47	39	87	.	1	1,514	1889.
17	.	83	43	78	.	6	3,046	1890.
72	.	68	97	165	.	18	2,219	1891.
.	.	104	98	200	.	3	2,515	1892.
18	1	31	46	78	.	4	3,047	1893.
21	.	46	60	90	.	1	2,901	1894.
38	.	66	77	123	1	3	4,299	1895.
67	10	68	71	147	.	5	4,860	1896.
48	.	35	45	80	.	1	6,759	1897.
20	.	83	48	81	.	2	4,295	1898.
1	.	87	68	155	.	.	4,790	1899.
.	.	20	28	48	.	.	5,157	1900.
10	1	20	35	55	.	.	4,498	1901.
11	1	19	38	58	.	2	3,891	1902.
.	.	50	67	117	1	.	3,910	1903.
11	.	35	87	122	.	.	3,461	1904.
1	1	25	59	85	.	.	4,106	1905.
.	.	23	57	80	.	.	3,995	1906.
.	.	40	63	103	.	.	4,088	1907.

ANIMALS EXPORTED.

TABLE 28.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1907, showing the Ports of Embarkation in Ireland.

PORTS OF EMBARKATION.	CATTLE.				
	Fat.	Stores.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.
Belfast,	48	310	.	11	369
Dublin,	187	455	.	28	670
Total,	235	765	.	39	1,039

	SHEEP.			SWINE.			Goats.
	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	Fat.	Stores.	Total.	
Belfast,	60	488	548	.	.	.	.
Dublin,	68	2,332	2,400	.	.	.	.
Total,	128	2,820	2,948	.	.	.	.

	HORSES.				Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.
	Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.			
Belfast,	40	61	101	.	.	1,016
Dublin,	2	2	.	.	2,073
Total,	40	63	103	.	.	4,089

TABLE 29.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1907, showing the Ports of Debarcation in the Isle of Man.

PORTS OF DEBARKATION.	CATTLE.				
	Fat.	Stores.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.
Douglas,	235	765	.	39	1,039

	SHEEP.			SWINE.			Goats.
	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	Fat.	Stores.	Total.	
Douglas,	128	2,820	2,948	.	.	.	.

	HORSES.				Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.
	Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.			
Douglas,	40	63	103	.	.	4,089

TABLE 30.—RETURN of the NUMBER of HORSES Exported from Ireland through Great Britain to the Colonies and Foreign Countries during the Year ended 31st December, 1907, showing the Ports of Embarkation in Ireland.

Ports.	Number of Horses.			
	Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.
Belfast, . . .	1	274	176	451
Cork, . . .	"	6	11	17
Dublin, . . .	16	444	272	732
Dundalk, . . .	"	284	230	524
Greenore, . . .	"	994	410	1,404
Larne, . . .	"	"	"	"
Waterford, . . .	"	31	50	82
Wexford, . . .	"	"	"	"
Total, . . .	19	3,043	1,149	3,211

ANIMALS IMPORTED

TABLE 31.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Imported into Ireland from Great

YEAR.	CATTLE.						SHEEP.		
	Oxen, Bulls, and Cows.				Calves	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total
	Fat Cattle.	Store Cattle for Fattening or Breeding purposes.	Other Cattle.	Total					
1878, .	441	407	7	855	826	1,081	11,406	7,440	18,846
1879, .	802	570	73	1,445	971	2,425	14,854	1,764	16,618
1880, .	1,291	562	1	1,854	485	2,339	17,017	4,483	21,500
1881, .	280	300	1	580	34	624	23,077	6,755	30,782
1882, .	1	302	.	303	40	343	23,062	3,802	27,864
1883, .	7	25	.	32	3	35	1,000	2,516	4,512
1884, .	170	254	.	430	18	448	22,803	4,007	27,800
1885, .	1,233	552	1	1,840	114	1,000	25,013	1,716	27,629
1886, .	478	625	.	1,103	129	1,232	10,258	4,896	21,854
1887, .	152	438	.	590	30	620	15,077	18,001	34,038
1888, .	17	180	.	197	24	221	21,071	19,061	40,132
1889, .	11	406	.	410	52	468	18,904	20,707	39,791
1890, .	.	452	.	452	758	1,210	14,025	10,302	34,287
1891, .	1	208	4	273	83	356	9,516	6,169	15,485
1892, .	.	100	.	100	6	112	3,627	3,384	7,011
1893, .	.	326	2	328	31	359	7,296	3,112	10,408
1894, .	4	208	.	212	22	234	6,093	8,460	17,097
1895, .	.	320	1	320	32	342	10,696	6,431	17,426
1896, .	.	350	.	358	32	391	13,888	11,062	25,560
1897, .	.	459	.	459	29	488	18,041	4,558	28,184
1898, .	.	384	.	384	37	421	20,850	3,960	24,610
1899, .	.	548	.	548	103	651	26,858	12,827	39,385
1900, .	.	130	.	130	28	152	1,876	35	1,911
1901, .	.	540	.	540	62	601	20,680	10,606	31,286
1902, .	2	644	2	648	63	711	16,627	7,055	28,382
1903, .	15	612	.	627	98	725	31,730	12,742	44,532
1904, .	.	608	.	608	31	639	20,881	8,698	29,280
1905, .	.	584	.	584	47	631	24,101	5,722	29,823
1906, .	.	428	.	428	30	458	45,821	8,432	54,353
1907, .	7	647	4	658	60	718	46,606	10,008	62,702

INTO IRELAND.

Britain during each of the Years from 1878 to 1907, inclusive.

SWINE.			Total Cattle, Sheep, and Swine.	Goats.	HORSES.				Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.	Year.
Fat Swine.	Store Swine.	Total.			Stallions.	Mares.	Gold- ings.	Total.				
248	86	314	20,850	5	28	898	1,742	2,591	7	8	23,461	1878
105	42	147	19,190	11	18	587	1,372	1,927	10	7	21,146	1879
12	230	242	24,831	31	13	742	1,526	2,281	17	8	26,386	1880
1	373	374	31,750	4	17	797	1,520	2,434	2	5	34,175	1881
2	37	38	28,256	50	23	761	1,832	2,606	12	7	30,951	1882
.	8	8	4,855	5	21	588	1,358	1,957	8	7	6,840	1883
2	28	30	27,078	29	17	859	1,406	2,135	7	8	30,157	1884
20	79	108	29,697	34	37	946	1,510	2,493	7	11	32,242	1885
3	131	134	28,220	24	27	1,014	1,431	2,472	15	3	31,734	1886
10	149	159	34,526	32	58	1,868	1,846	3,271	40	0	38,178	1887
9	151	158	40,488	32	42	982	1,458	2,480	15	0	43,020	1888
7	154	161	40,420	9	48	1,186	1,782	2,006	0	0	43,443	1889
2	187	139	35,628	0	54	1,150	2,069	3,213	20	26	38,904	1890
15	143	158	15,998	41	102	1,526	2,500	4,157	6	37	20,318	1891
1	29	30	7,153	11	88	1,479	2,175	3,735	7	16	10,821	1892
10	149	159	10,926	47	131	1,570	2,179	3,671	.	3	14,847	1893
.	6	6	17,937	25	133	1,524	2,300	3,964	1	9	21,946	1894
.	.	.	17,758	50	83	1,778	2,692	4,553	5	19	22,415	1895
.	28	28	25,880	15	156	2,351	3,148	5,558	4	22	31,509	1896
.	57	57	22,749	18	99	2,171	3,025	5,286	5	68	29,121	1897
.	120	128	25,167	30	97	2,829	3,870	5,790	2	7	30,998	1898
.	9	8	40,045	86	133	2,821	3,642	6,698	2	13	46,710	1899
.	5	5	2,975	7	146	3,567	4,213	7,725	12	12	9,835	1900
2	46	47	31,902	5	191	4,725	5,438	10,548	21	7	42,485	1901
2	25	26	24,421	9	247	3,758	4,253	8,253	7	38	32,728	1902
1	22	23	45,231	0	257	3,833	4,808	8,575	8	10	53,825	1903
5	18	24	38,862	17	182	3,228	3,273	6,834	2	24	45,879	1904
9	14	23	48,477	7	179	2,882	2,998	6,007	7	78	49,570	1905
8	68	71	51,832	5	339	2,597	2,182	5,098	7	29	66,013	1906
7	91	28	33,448	11	271	1,986	1,712	8,079		12	37,455	1907

TABLE 32.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Imported into Ireland from showing the Ports of

Irish Ports.	CATTLE.					SHEEP.		
	Fat.	Stores.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.
Ballina, ...	-	1	-	-	1	1	62	63
Belfast, ...	-	174	-	4	178	22,731	1,811	24,542
Coleraine, ...	-	-	1	-	1	117	209	326
Cork, ...	-	13	-	5	18	151	9	160
Drogheda, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dublin, ...	1	309	-	10	320	17,430	3,335	21,365
Dundalk, ...	-	5	-	7	12	1,296	-	1,296
Dundrum (Down), ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greenore, ...	-	-	2	2	4	-	-	-
Larne, ...	-	70	-	19	89	2,028	718	3,346
Limerick, ...	0	-	-	1	7	-	-	-
Londonderry, ...	-	9	-	3	12	1,495	3,588	10,093
Newry, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	70
Portlaoine, ...	-	-	-	-	-	9	333	339
Rosslare, ...	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	9
Sligo, ...	-	-	-	1	1	105	270	375
Waterford, ...	-	63	-	-	63	474	2	476
Westport, ...	-	-	-	-	-	173	17	190
Wexford, ...	-	3	1	8	12	-	-	-
TOTAL, ...	7	647	4	60	718	45,066	16,096	62,702

TABLE 33.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Imported into Ireland from showing the Ports of

British Ports.	CATTLE.					SHEEP.		
	Fat.	Stores.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.
Ardrossan, ...	-	112	-	3	115	8,390	873	9,063
Ayr, ...	-	23	-	1	24	13,780	1,963	15,143
Barrow, ...	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Bristol, ...	-	4	1	10	15	80	-	80
Cardiff, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Falmouth, ...	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	-
Fishguard, ...	-	4	-	3	7	87	9	96
Fleetwood, ...	-	1	-	-	1	11	-	11
Glasgow, ...	7	143	1	8	164	11,908	10,374	22,277
Greenock, ...	-	12	-	-	12	342	1,829	2,171
Heysham, ...	-	25	-	1	26	178	-	178
Holyhead, ...	-	116	2	7	125	797	-	797
Liverpool, ...	-	32	-	3	40	41	2	43
London, ...	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Manchester, ...	-	-	-	-	-	85	-	85
Newhaven, ...	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10
Plymouth, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portsmouth, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shiloh, ...	-	66	-	-	66	7,868	1,327	9,195
Southampton, ...	-	40	-	-	40	28	-	28
Stranraer, ...	-	70	-	19	89	1,790	519	2,318
Swansea, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Troon, ...	-	-	-	-	-	1,271	-	1,271
Whitehaven, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL, ...	7	647	4	60	718	45,066	16,096	62,702

Great Britain during the Year ended 31st December, 1907.
Debarcation in Ireland.

SWINE.			Goats.	HORSES.				Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.	Import Ports.
Pig Swine.	Store Swine.	Total.		Stall-horses.	Manes.	Gold-ings.	Total.				
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	68	Ballina.
-	6	5	4	27	188	294	479	1	3	25,212	Belfast.
-	-	-	-	-	5	3	7	1	-	395	Coleraine.
-	-	-	1	12	137	130	279	-	-	458	Cork.
-	-	-	-	1	8	6	15	-	-	15	Drogheda.
-	13	13	6	192	1,297	1,005	2,494	3	8	24,503	Dublin.
-	-	-	-	-	8	6	14	-	-	1,322	Dundalk.
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	Dundrum (Down)
1	-	1	-	5	135	64	194	1	-	260	Greencore.
-	-	-	-	12	33	17	67	-	-	3,602	Larne.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	Limerick.
-	-	-	-	8	30	30	74	-	-	13,169	Londonderry
-	-	-	-	2	8	5	15	-	-	35	Newry.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	339	Portrush.
-	1	1	-	3	3	5	10	-	-	13	Rosslare.
6	-	8	-	-	5	2	7	-	-	293	Sligo.
-	-	-	-	10	131	171	312	2	1	824	Waterford.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	190	Westport.
-	2	2	-	-	5	5	10	-	-	24	Wexford.
7	21	28	11	271	1,996	1,712	3,979	8	12	67,458	TOTAL.

Great Britain during the Year ended 31st December, 1907,
Embarkation in Great Britain.

SWINE.			Goats.	HORSES.				Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.	Export Ports.
Pig Swine.	Store Swine.	Total.		Stall-horses.	Manes.	Gold-ings.	Total.				
-	-	-	-	4	24	27	55	1	-	9,234	Ardara-an.
-	-	-	-	1	11	41	53	-	-	15,220	Ayr.
-	5	5	1	-	2	1	3	-	-	10	Barrow.
-	-	-	-	7	70	49	126	-	-	231	Bristol.
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	Cardiff.
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	4	Falmouth.
-	1	1	1	13	172	219	403	2	1	511	Fishguard.
-	-	-	2	9	81	120	210	-	-	224	Fleetwood.
-	-	-	-	7	97	77	181	1	-	22,523	Glasgow.
-	-	-	-	5	16	25	46	-	-	2,229	Greenock.
-	-	-	-	3	39	63	85	-	-	290	Hoysham.
1	5	6	-	189	1,238	875	2,302	3	4	3,163	Holyhead.
6	4	10	7	20	137	175	333	1	7	441	Liverpool.
-	-	-	-	-	8	4	19	-	-	11	London.
-	-	-	-	1	8	3	12	-	-	97	Manchester.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	Newhaven.
-	-	-	-	2	7	6	15	-	-	15	Plymouth.
-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5	-	-	5	Portsmouth.
-	6	6	-	8	57	13	78	-	-	9,335	Silloth.
-	-	-	-	-	3	3	6	-	-	69	Southampton.
-	-	-	-	12	38	15	65	-	-	2,472	Stranraer.
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	Swansea.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,271	Troon.
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	Whitehaven.
7	21	28	11	271	1,996	1,712	3,979	8	12	67,458	TOTAL.

TABLE M.—*History of the Number of Animals Imported into England from Great Britain, and the Sale of Man during each Month of the Year ended 31st December, 1907*

Month.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Goats.	Horses.	Man or Asses.	Donks.	Total Animals.
January.	20	1,361	2	—	863	1	—	2,647
February.	120	1,464	4	2	908	—	—	2,598
March.	40	1,176	1	—	910	1	—	2,128
April.	100	1,407	8	—	932	—	—	2,447
May.	40	1,000	2	1	293	—	—	1,336
June.	24	400	—	—	607	—	—	1,031
July.	44	10	1	—	440	—	—	515
August.	4	1,110	1	—	411	—	—	166
September.	—	10,779	9	—	517	—	—	11,305
October.	114	15,002	—	1	510	—	—	15,627
November.	42	100	8	—	117	—	—	267
December.	41	100	—	1	114	—	—	256
Total.	710	31,750	26	11	4,688	2	—	37,887

TABLE 35(a).—RETURN of the NUMBER of HORSES Imported into Ireland through Great Britain from the Colonies and Foreign Countries during the Year ended 31st December, 1907, showing the Ports of Debarkation in Ireland.

IRISH PORTS.	Number of Horses.			
	Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.
Belfast, . . .	-	3	11	14
Dublin . . .	7	52	28	87
Waterford, . .	-	3	1	4
Total, . . .	7	58	40	105

TABLE 35(b).—RETURN of the NUMBER of HORSES Directly Imported into Ireland from Foreign Countries during the Year ended 31st December, 1907, showing the Ports of Debarkation in Ireland.

IRISH PORTS.	Number of Horses.			
	Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.
Dublin, . . .	43	420	246	809
Portrush, . . .	-	98	100	198
Total, . . .	43	518	346	1,007

TABLE 36.—RETURN of ANIMALS Imported into Ireland
1879 to 1907,

YEAR.	CATTLE.						SHEEP.		
	Oxen, Bulls, and Cows.				Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.
	Fat Cattle.	Store Cattle for Fattening or Breeding purposes.	Other Cattle.	Total.					
1879, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1880, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1881, .	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
1882, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	-	42
1883, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1884, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	1	29
1885, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	96	-	96
1886, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1887, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1888, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	7
1889, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1890, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1891, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
1892, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1893, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1894, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1895, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	11
1896, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	17
1897, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1898, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1899, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1900, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1901, .	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
1902, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
1903, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1904, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	14
1905, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1906, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1907, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 37.—RETURN of the NUMBER of ANIMALS Imported into Ireland
showing the Ports

PORTS OF DESIGNATION.	CATTLE.					SHEEP.		
	Fat.	Stores.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.
Belfast, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dublin, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total. . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

from the Isle of Man during each of the Years from inclusive,

SWINE.			Total Cattle, Sheep, and Swine	Goats.	HORSES.				Males or Junct.	Asses.	Total Animals.	YEAR.
Fat Swine.	Store Swine.	Total.			Stallions.	Mares.	Goldings.	Total.				
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	6	-	-	6	1879
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	1880
-	-	-	1	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	8	1881
-	-	-	42	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	43	1882
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1883
-	-	-	29	-	-	1	4	5	-	-	34	1884
-	-	-	26	-	-	4	2	6	-	-	102	1885
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	6	-	-	6	1886
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	2	1887
-	-	-	7	-	-	4	7	11	-	-	18	1888
-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	6	-	-	6	1889
-	-	-	-	-	1	4	3	8	-	-	8	1890
-	-	-	4	-	-	2	8	10	-	-	14	1891
-	-	-	-	-	-	4	22	26	-	-	29	1892
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	2	1893
-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	8	-	-	3	1894
-	-	-	11	-	1	3	2	6	-	-	17	1895
-	-	-	17	-	-	3	4	7	-	-	24	1896
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5	-	-	5	1897
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	3	1898
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1899
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1900
-	-	-	1	-	-	1	8	9	-	-	10	1901
-	-	-	2	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	8	1902
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1903
-	-	-	14	-	-	1	4	5	-	-	19	1904
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1905
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	8	-	-	8	1906
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5	-	-	5	1907

from the Isle of Man during the year ended 31st December, 1907, of Debarkation.

SWINE.			Goats.	HORSES.				Males or Junct.	Asses.	Total Animals.	PORT OF DEBARKATION.
Fat.	Stores.	Total.		Stallions.	Mares.	Goldings.	Total.				
-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	3	Belfast.
-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	2	Dublin.
-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5	-	-	5	Total.

TABLE 38.—RETURN of the NUMBER of ANIMALS SHIPPED to and from Piers of Embarkation

IRISH PORTS.	CATTLE.					SHEEP.			SWINE.		
	Fat.	Stores.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	Fat.	Stores.	Total.
Cork to Aghada Pier,	-	-	-	12	12	10	127	146	-	-	-
" to Belfast,	4	1	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
" to Spike Island,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5
" to Queenstown,	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	9	9
" to Waterford,	-	19	-	20	39	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, .	4	20	-	33	57	10	127	146	1	22	23
Aghada Pier to Cork,	-	-	-	-	-	262	270	632	1,037	4	10
Belfast, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dingle, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dublin, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spike Island, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	13
Queenstown, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	278	-	278
Waterford, .	-	2	-	-	2	25	-	25	-	-	-
Total, .	-	2	-	-	2	285	270	657	1,328	4	13
Waterford to Belfast,	4	1	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
" to Duncannon,	-	157	-	245	402	1	23	24	-	25	25
" Ballyhack,	-	15	-	15	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, .	4	173	-	260	437	1	23	24	-	25	25
Ballyhack to Waterford,	399	256	-	-	655	331	675	1,006	359	5	364
Belfast, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Duncannon, .	417	245	-	-	662	80	70	150	1,141	-	1,141
Total, .	816	501	-	-	1,317	411	645	1,056	1,491	5	1,496
Dublin to Waterford,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kilrush to Limerick,	43	493	-	-	536	20	10	30	4,508	-	4,538
Boulogne, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	269	-	269
Kilkee, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portlanna, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,835	-	1,835
Tarbert, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	-	49
Glin, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	12
Total, .	43	493	-	-	536	20	10	30	7,113	-	7,143
Greenacres to Greenore,	-	271	-	-	271	35	-	35	106	-	141
Greenore to Greenacres,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6
Londonderry to Moville,	-	7	-	4	11	3	9	12	-	2	5
Londonderry to Milford,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moville to Londonderry,	27	675	9	28	739	143	11	154	22	8	30
Bellina to Sligo, .	-	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belmullet, .	-	10	43	-	53	15	263	268	1,932	-	1,932
Total, .	-	20	43	-	63	15	263	268	1,932	-	1,932
Sligo to Belmullet,	-	20	-	-	20	2	-	2	1	-	1
Malroy to Portrush,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, .	914	2,108	45	325	3,392	1,096	1,473	2,569	12,096	65	12,161

INLAND NAVIGATION.

in Ireland during the Year ended 31st December, 1907, showing the Places and Debarcation.

Goats.	HORSES.				Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.	IRISH PORTS.
	Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.				
-	-	-	2	2	-	-	169	Cork to Aghada Pier.
-	-	2	9	11	-	-	15	" to Belfast.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	" to Spike Island.
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	" to Queenstown.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	" to Waterford.
1	-	2	11	13	-	-	231	Total.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,722	Aghada Pier to Cork.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Belfast "
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Diske "
-	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	Dublin "
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	Spike Island "
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	275	Queenstown "
-	-	1	3	4	-	-	39	Waterford "
-	-	1	5	6	-	-	2,644	Total.
-	-	3	2	5	-	-	10	Waterford to Belfast.
-	1	1	2	4	-	2	455	" to Duncannon.
-	-	2	-	2	-	-	25	" to Ballyhack.
-	1	7	4	12	-	2	498	Total.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,966	Ballyhack to Waterford.
-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	Belfast "
1	2	4	3	9	-	-	1,976	Duncannon "
1	2	4	4	10	-	-	3,563	Total.
-	1	-	1	2	-	-	2	Dublin to Waterford.
-	5	10	3	18	-	-	3,577	Kilrush to Limerick.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	229	Banagher "
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kilkee "
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,823	Portlanna "
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	Tarbert "
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	Glra "
-	5	10	3	18	-	-	1,730	Total.
-	-	2	-	2	-	-	464	Greencastle to Greencore.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	Greencore to Greencastle.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	Londonderry to Movilla.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Londonderry to Milford.
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	620	Movilla to Londonderry.
-	-	-	1	1	-	-	11	Ballina to Sligo.
-	-	3	2	5	-	-	2,358	Belmullet "
-	-	3	3	6	-	-	2,369	Total.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	Sligo to Belmullet.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mulroy to Portlough.
3	9	29	30	71	-	2	12,155	Total.

DUBLIN CASTLE,

22nd July, 1908.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Report of Proceedings under the Diseases of Animals Acts for the year 1907.

I am,

Sir,

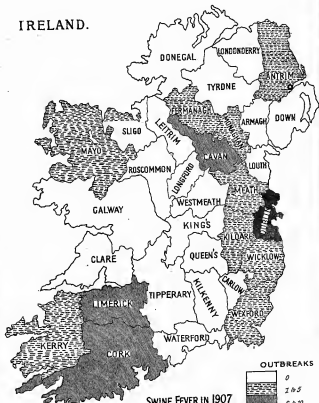
Your obedient Servant,

J. B. DOUGHERTY.

The Secretary,

Department of Agriculture
and Technical Instruction
for Ireland,
Dublin.

IRELAND.



SWINE FEVER IN 1907

OUTBREAKS

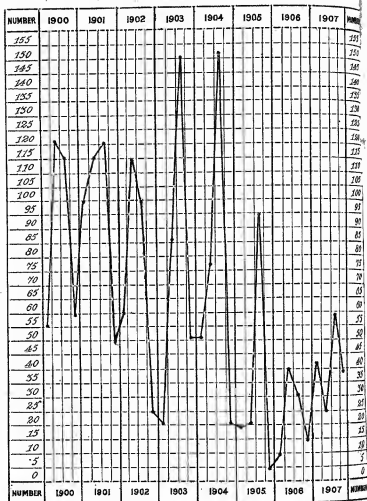


The Dots indicate the Co Boroughs of Dublin and Belfast.

SWINE FEVER IN IRELAND.

Outbreaks.

Diagram showing the variations in the Quarterly Numbers of Outbreaks during the years 1900-1907 inclusive.



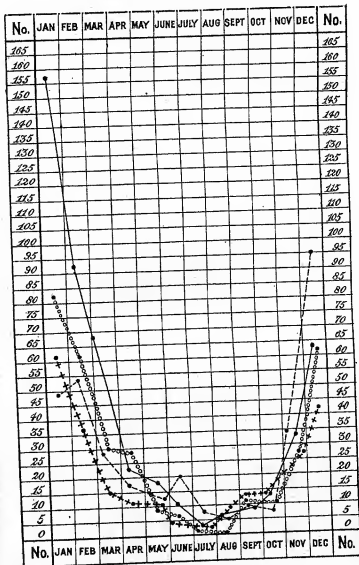
N.B.—The four spaces in each yearly column contain an indication of the figures for the quarters of that year ended 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December.

SHEEP SCAB IN IRELAND.

Outbreaks.

Diagram showing the variations in the Monthly Number of Outbreaks during the years 1904, 1905, 1906, and 1907.

1904 ————— 1905 1906 + + + + + 1907 - - - - -



NUMBER OF OUTBREAKS.

Totals ... 1904. 486 1905. 339 1906. 256 1907. 333